

JUN 6 1910

MCCALL'S MAGAZINE

THE QUEEN OF FASHION

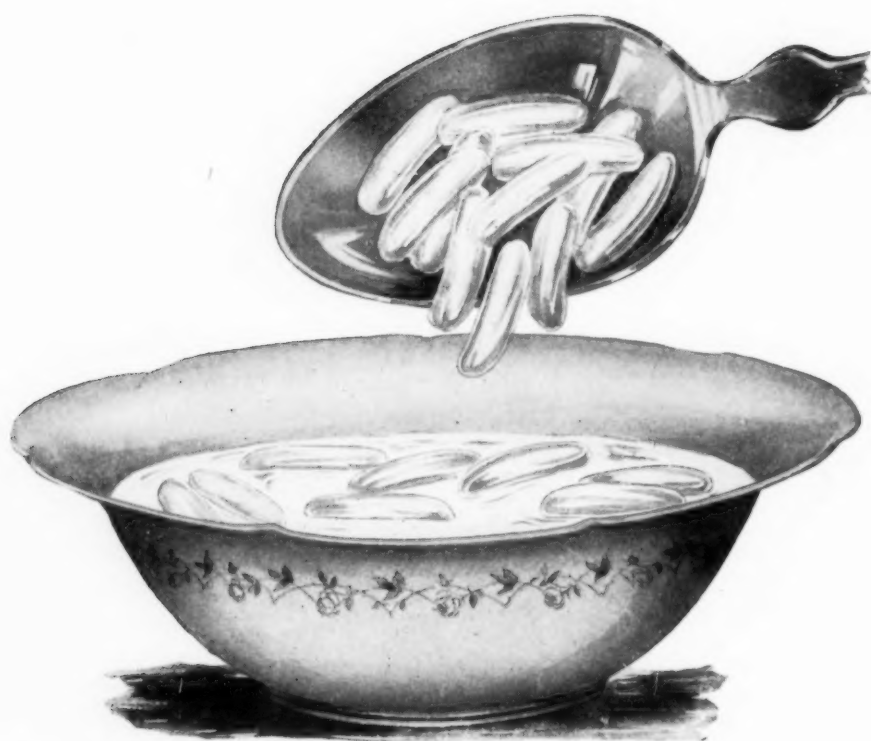
JULY, 1910



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In crackers or bread you get but part of the wheat. In Puffed Wheat you get the whole grain.

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Or serve the puffed grains alone—with milk or cream. You will realize then why people are eating a million and a quarter packages monthly.

Order them now—before you forget. For the people you serve will want Puffed Wheat or Puffed Rice every day in hot weather.

Made Only by The Quaker Oats Company

(51)

McCALL'S MAGAZINE

THE QUEEN OF FASHION

THE McCALL COMPANY, Publishers, 236 TO 246 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEW YORK

J. H. OTTLEY, Pres. and Treas.

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The price of McCall's Magazine is 50 cents a year (12 issues) for the United States, Mexico, Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippines, Guam, Tutuila, Alaska, Panama and Cuba; two years for \$1; three years for \$1.25. Price for subscription in Canada, 75 cents a year; for every other country, \$1 a year. Always state the issue with which you wish your subscription to begin. Never fail to give your full address—your name, post office, county and State. Write plainly with ink. After subscribing, do not make complaint about not receiving your pattern and first magazine until you have waited two or three weeks.

Notify us of any change of address as soon as possible; never fail to give your old as well as your new address when a change is made. If you ever miss a number, write us and we will send you a duplicate.

When your magazine comes in a pink wrapper and it contains a renewal blank, it means that your subscription has expired. Renew promptly. If you send \$1 for two years, you may select any two McCall Patterns free.

Advertisements

We will not, knowingly or intentionally, insert advertisements from other than perfectly reliable firms or business men. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favor if they so advise us, giving full particulars.

Take the August McCall's with You When You Go on Your Vacation

A SUMMER ON A HOUSEBOAT—This is one of the many interesting articles in this number. It is profusely illustrated.

FISHING ON HORSEBACK—Did you ever see anyone go fishing on horseback? Some men make a living in this way. This article, which is illustrated by unique photographs, tells all about it.

KEEPING BEES—Every woman on a farm should keep bees, and this article describes just how to do it profitably.

ENTHUSIASM—This is a chatty little discussion by four young mothers on the best quality to encourage in their children.

NEW IDEAS IN CROCHETED PIAZZA WRAPS—These directions were sent us by an expert in knitting and crochet and are therefore very easy to follow.

THE CARE OF THE COMPLEXION IN HOT WEATHER.

NEW SALADS FOR SUMMER MEALS—Novel and delicious sandwiches for picnics.

Success Under Difficulties

The true test of character is the ability to keep up a good fight when all odds are against you. Credit is due the individual who makes good in any struggle in direct proportion to the difficulties which he has had to overcome.

Most of us are inclined to lose courage when troubles begin to pile up and to think that our burden is harder to bear than that of any other human being. It is therefore refreshing and inspiring to note exceptions to the universal rule.

We have on the subscription solicitors' staff of McCall's Magazine a man whose work should be an inspiration to you. Mr. A. N. Kennedy, who lives in a small city in New York, was unfortunate a few years ago in losing both of his arms. Such a calamity would crush the ordinary individual, but not so with Mr. Kennedy.

Here is an illustration of what grit and determination can do under unfavorable circumstances. Mr. Kennedy, despite his handicap, went to work and secured 330 subscriptions for McCall's Magazine in the month of March, 1910. He secured 255 subscriptions in April, 1910. His total earnings for the two months' work netted him about \$240.

Mr. Kennedy is not satisfied to make a good record and stop but intends to keep right on and to beat his own record whenever possible.

We take pleasure in mentioning briefly these facts about what Mr. Kennedy has done because it will surely open the eyes of many who feel that they are too badly handicapped to take up the profitable work of representing McCall's Magazine. We will consider applications from old and young.

If you wish to make money and your health is bad do not be discouraged. By taking up our proposition with enthusiasm you will not only increase your bank account, but will also improve your health.

If you are able to give but a short part of each day to subscription work, do what you can in the time you have to spare. Spare-time work has paid off the mortgage on many a home.

We will cheerfully give you full information concerning our proposition, together with a free outfit, if you are in any way interested. It will cost you nothing to investigate and it may do you much good, as this may represent the turning point of your life. Write for our "Money Making Opportunity."

In case you do not care to work for money but prefer handsome merchandise gifts instead, you will find our new Summer Premium Catalogue a most interesting booklet.

Write us today. Failure to act at once is the cause of most failures. Write us this very moment.

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No matter whether you bathe in the morning or at night, in warm water or cold, *you should use Ivory Soap.*

It floats. It is pure. It lathers freely. It rinses easily. It *cleans!*

Can you think of any other qualities that a bath soap should have?

Ivory Soap It Floats.

McCALL'S MAGAZINE

THE QUEEN OF FASHION

Published Monthly

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From the Jaws of the Wolf

By PERLEY POORE SHEEHAN

EVERYTHING about the McIntosh Mining and Copper Company was calculated with a view to inspiring confidence. The offices of the company occupied an entire floor in one of the tallest buildings of the financial district. There were more than a score of well-dressed clerks and pretty typewriter girls perpetually busy. The furniture was all new and natty. There were numerous enlarged photographs, oak-framed and hung to good advantage, showing mountains, waterfalls and borings—all giving a hint to possible investors of the company's magnificent resources.

Yet Mrs. Wells, in her neat, old-fashioned black, felt decidedly timid when she came into the large outer office. It was the first time that she had ever entered the Wall Street neighborhood, and the dismay inspired by the hurried crowds, the great buildings and the swift elevator was heightened by the vastness of the office and the number of people in it. She stood embarrassed for a moment or two, wondering how she had ever had the temerity to get that far, when a clerk politely asked her what she wished. As soon as she said that she wanted to buy some stock, the clerk pointed to a glass door on which was printed the simple legend: "President."

With growing diffidence Mrs. Wells clutched

her black handbag just a little bit tighter and entered.

It was a small reception-room, sumptuously furnished. Instead of immediate contact with the presi-

dent, Mrs. Wells was surprised to find no one more formidable there than a youth of seventeen or eighteen, who smiled at her pleasantly and asked her to write her name on a card which he presented. She was also surprised that there were not more people present. Perhaps they had not seen the advertisement; or, more likely, they had come and gone, not having their housework to do before undertaking the errand. Then she noticed another glass door, marked "Private," from which there issued from time to time gusts of hearty speech. The young man carried her card into this sanctum, and when he came back asked her to be seated for a moment. After that, he unhooked the telephone on his desk and carried on a conversation in a low, chuckling voice, with a friend in some other part of the office.

Mrs. Wells looked at him sympathetically. Since she had left her home in the country that morning here

was the first creature she had seen who was not in a savage hurry. She felt like confessing to him that all she had was the money in her handbag—a scant two thousand dollars—and asking him if



Suddenly he paused, turned to the telephone on his desk and called up the young lady who presided at the switchboard. "Miss Ross," he said, "give me Mr. Purdy. Hello, Purdy—what's copper doin'? What's that—up another point? That's good. Buy me another thousand!"

he still thought that the great man would care to see her. She hungered for speech and companionship.

The young man at the telephone noticed the old lady's glance. Presently he put aside the telephone and smiled as he had done when she first came in.

Encouraged, she asked: "Are you the president's son?"

"No, ma'am," he answered; "no relation."

"What might your name be?" she persisted, good-naturedly.

"William J. Murphy," and he blushed prettily.

"Do you know any folks in Yonkers, William?" asked Mrs. Wells.

But before William could enlighten her, the inner door opened, and a small man with a beard was shaking hands with a big man freshly shaved. Then the big man looked at the old lady and cried in a hearty voice: "Come right in, Mrs. Wells—how do y' do?"

It was no other than Colonel McIntosh himself, founder and president of the company which bore his name.

Stout, cheerful and expensively clad, the colonel irradiated not only confidence but optimism. He had such a hearty, friendly way with him that he fairly melted doubt and caution as an April sun melts snow. And the colonel fitted in admirably with the idea that Mrs. Wells had formed of him after reading his page advertisement in the country newspaper. She had read that the McIntosh copper stocks were the greatest opportunity offered small investors in a century; that McIntosh common, now quoted at five and three-eighths on the curb, would go to fifteen in a month.

She had been looking for just such an investment. The two thousand dollars her husband bequeathed her after thirty years of devoted married life furnished insufficient revenue. She was getting too old to work. Why not buy up as much of this stock as possible, wait until the price was doubled, and then sell it again? It was very simple. The late Mr. Wells had often discoursed on the wickedness of the stock market. But this was different. It was a mere matter of business. And the colonel now confirmed her in that opinion.

In fact, by the time that she had listened to him talk for five minutes she wondered at his moderation. Here were undeveloped millions. Between this wealth and the predatory money-barons of Wall Street the colonel had hurled himself, determined that, for once in the history of the country, the people should come into their own. It was a hard fight, he told her. The barons hated him—and the colonel's face darkened with indignation—but he was in the fight and he was determined to see it through.

Suddenly he paused, turned to the telephone on his desk and called up the young lady who presided at the switchboard. "Miss Ross," he said, "give me Mr. Purdy. Hello, Purdy—what's copper doin'? What's that—up another point? That's good. Buy me another thousand."

Mrs. Wells could scarcely wait to exchange the contents of her handbag for the engraved certificates which were to make her comfortable for life.

During the next two weeks Mrs. Wells became something of a mathematician. In the evening, after she had washed the supper dishes, she would take pencil and paper and indulge in all sorts of pleasant calculations.

"Just think," she would say to herself; "if that goes up just one-eighth I'll have enough for a new alpaca dress and my winter coal." Or again: "If the price rose only one-half today, I could sell it and have more than a hundred dollars extra!" It was fabulous. She felt that, after all her drudging years, Fortune had smiled upon her at last.

She also experienced the joy of receiving a most encouraging letter from the directors of the company. To be sure, the communication was printed, and evidently intended for wide circulation; but she appreciated their courtesy and read it through twice.

It spoke of the optimistic state of the market, and said that tendencies were better than they had been for years. It alluded to the fact that "our properties at Goldfinch" had astounded certain engineers who were at present engaged upon a report shortly to be published. In fact, holders of McIntosh common or preferred were to be congratulated. All that was necessary was to wait until the movement upward became a trifle stronger; then there would indeed be a harvest.

Mrs. Wells put this valued epistle behind the kitchen clock and went about her work with a light heart. What pleased her most about it was that it confirmed the advertisement which had predicted such a substantial rise before the end of the month. She had no means of knowing as yet how much the price had already advanced, but she decided to go to town again a week before the allotted time had elapsed, and thus prudently avoid any possible rush. She would be satisfied even if her venture did not net every penny of the predicted rise.

It so happened, however, that her pleasant dreams were rudely shattered by another communication which she received on the very day following that of the directors. This consisted of a long and crumpled clipping from a newspaper, which, oddly enough, came to her also in one of the McIntosh envelopes. With growing amazement she read an attack not only on the McIntosh properties but upon Colonel McIntosh himself. It said that Colonel McIntosh was unloading as much of his stock as possible on country customers before the report of certain engineers became known; that the so-called "Goldfinch property" was none other than the Red Dog Mine, which was the central feature of a big scandal ten years ago; and that the colonel was the principal character in that scandal.

Mrs. Wells wiped her glasses twice before she got to the end of this calamitous article. Then she saw something that she had not previously noticed—a few words written in pencil. They were: "This is straight. You'd better come and try to get your money." The note was signed "William J. Murphy." Instantly she remembered the pleasant-faced youth in Colonel McIntosh's reception-room. With hope and despair fighting for possession of her heart, she decided to obey.

Mrs. Wells was the last of a stream of callers who had come to see the colonel that morning. William J. Murphy remarked her white and worried face and it stirred every atom of chivalry within him. When they were alone he came up to her casually and whispered: "Don't be noivous. Just tell him you want it back."

(Continued on page 1116)



DAISY GRANNIES

By Rebecca Deming Moore

'Twas just this very morning
We flourished young and gay,
A clump of nodding daisies,
Beside the broad highway.

But a little maiden picked us,
And clipped our petals white;
So now we're staid old grannies,
Do pity our sad plight.

Perhaps we shouldn't grumble
Nor call this a mishap,
For it made a small girl happy
To give us each a cap.





THE problem of arranging for a family outing at small expense is one which confronts many a household as vacation time draws near. Among those who find the question a troublesome one, there are perhaps some who will be glad to learn of the satisfactory way in which the matter was settled by one family of four last summer.

Plans had been laid the previous fall for a camping trip in the Maine woods in company with a party of friends. Sickness and unforeseen business reverses during the winter had depleted the family's vacation fund to such an extent, however, that this was not to be thought of, and, indeed, it was a question whether even the most modest sort of an outing could be managed. Family councils were called, ways and means were repeatedly discussed, but all to no avail until suddenly the idea of camping out near home occurred to the head of the family.

The plan appealed at once to the younger members of the household, a girl of fifteen and a boy of twelve, for they had set their hearts on trying life in the open and had been sorely disappointed when it was found necessary to give up the trip to Maine. With this new project in view their spirits revived rapidly, and for the next few weeks every spare moment was devoted to helping make preparations for closing the little city apartment and "pitching camp."

The first difficulty presented itself when the family set out to choose a site for their camp. Mother insisted that

it must be far enough from the city to be quiet and secluded; the children declared that half the fun lay in its being near the water so that they might go fishing and boating, while father said that finances necessitated its being within the five-cent fare limit from town. To attempt to find a place which would fulfil so many requirements seemed almost a hopeless task, but at last their search was rewarded by the discovery of a spot that was unanimously pronounced "just the thing."

Much to the children's satisfaction this was located on the shore of a large pond, which gave promise of excellent bathing as well as boating. Sloping gradually from the shore rose a low knoll crowned with tall pines, beyond which an apple orchard stretched back to the old-fashioned farmhouse and the dusty country road. Within six minutes' brisk walk lay the main highway and the electric car line which went to the city, while a ten minutes' walk in the opposite direction brought one to a small country store. The farmer on whose land the chosen site was located, shrewdly foreseeing an opportunity to dispose of a goodly supply of farm products, such as butter, eggs, milk and vegetables, readily gave the would-be campers permission to pitch their tents. For one dollar a week his big flat-bottomed rowboat was placed at their disposal, and the use of a shiny new canoe, owned by the farmer's son, was offered them at the rate of ten cents an hour. Finding everything

(Continued on page 1115)



The tents were pitched in a pleasant spot

Visiting the Stables of a King

By BRUNSON CLARK

I HAVE always been extremely fond of horses and in the course of my life have seen all sorts and varieties — well-fed cobs for my lady's carriage, sleek riding horses, jumpers, trotters, hunters, horses of millionaires and average citizens, sorry nags of rag and junk men, Gubernatorial equines, and two or three times even the horses of the President himself—but I had yet to see the horses of a king. So when I was in London I made a beeline for the Royal Mews, as the King's stables are called. Now, even in democratic America it is not considered quite the thing to walk into the stable of Jones or Smith and examine his livestock without asking the owner's permission; in fact the consequences of such rudeness are apt to be awkward. A man is lucky if he escapes the police station, let alone being forcibly "trun out," as Mr. Dooley expresses it. So before I tried to get in to look at His Majesty's horses I wrote to the Master of the Horse—how medieval that sounds, doesn't it?—and that official, or more likely his office boy or bill clerk or whoever attends to such things, returned answer the next day by sending me a slip of paper, a sort of ticket. I immediately set out for the stables and was at once admitted to the presence of the equine aristocrats.

The Royal Mews are situated quite a distance back of the palace in one corner of the gardens. The name mews applied to stables in the West End of London is a survival of the royal sport of falconry, when the birds were kept in mews or coops, and thus gave the name to the buildings. The stables cover three and one-half acres and are built around an immense courtyard. They are entered by a Doric archway supporting a clock tower.

As I went through the imposing gate flanked by pillars crowned with the English lion and unicorn, and on through the archway, the first thing that struck me was the great size of the interior courtyard, bounded on all four sides by buildings, and next, and this wonder increased more and more as I was shown about the place, the exquisite neatness of everything.

When the King is in residence at Buckingham Palace there are never less than one hundred horses in their stalls, and very imposing are the great black horses, as well as the late King Edward's favorite bays.



Gateway of the Royal Mews, Buckingham Palace Road

Every horse in the royal stables is exercised before the average Londoner is awake, and the greatest care has to be taken in training them to become oblivious of crowds, of strange noises, etc., and before any great state function takes place they are regularly exercised to the sounds of drums and trumpets until they are quite impervious to any possible street noise or disturbance.

Neatly plaited straw, run through with the royal red and blue ribbons, strikes the observer as a delightful finishing touch to each horse's stall, as well as the epitome of neatness. There are always a number of smart grooms in attendance at the stables, but all the rough work of the Buckingham Palace Ménage is carried out by special stable boys.

The celebrated Hanoverian cream-colored horses, that are always used on state occasions to pull the wonderful gilt coach, are kept in these stables. They are fat, heavily-built animals of such a deep cream color and so sleekly groomed that they are almost a delicate pink shade. They are said to be somewhat vicious, of an extremely delicate breed, and very difficult to rear in the English climate.

The harness-rooms are most imposing, and here all sorts of treasures and relics are kept, among others, the quaint old-fashioned leather saddle once used by our hereditary enemy, George III. Also on view here is the whole magnificent collection of state harness, gorgeous in crimson leather and silver-gilt mountings. This is all kept in great glass-covered cabinets.

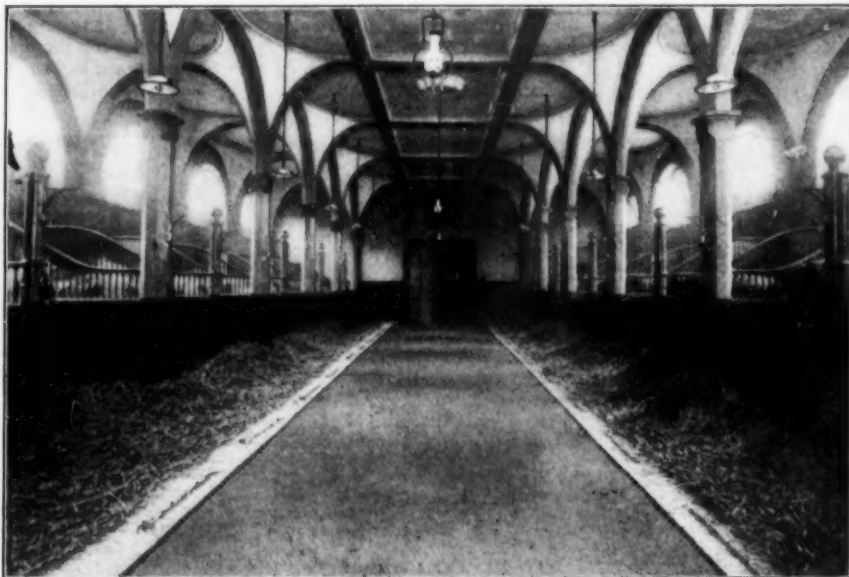
In the large coach-houses are no less than thirty of the splendid state carriages, which were all in use at the last

Coronation, and standing alone in stately grandeur is the great state coach, a mass of gilding outside, and lined inside with red silk. This coach is beautifully decorated with paintings by Cipriani, and is said to have cost £7,660 (or 'about \$38,000).

Very interesting, too, are the different royal sledges to be seen, one remarkable as having been presented by the Emperor Nicholas of Russia to the

late Queen Victoria, and also one in use at the Court of St. James during the earlier part of the Georgian era.

There are modern carriages of all sorts, from the governess carts of the young royalties to the stately victorias beloved of Queen Alexandra.



Interior of one of the stables containing the celebrated cream-colored horses

While I was walking through the courtyard from one stable to another a groom called my attention to a governess cart containing some jolly-looking youngsters and their groom and nurse, which had just driven through the gateway. It was the ordinary square basket-shaped conveyance, looking like nothing so much as a huge clothes hamper on wheels, such a cart as one can see any fine spring day in Central Park holding the children and nurses of any citizen who can afford to pay the feed bill of a fat pony to haul his young folks. In fact, I have a friend who owns a modest little place down on Long Island who has a much handsomer cart than this for his children. But, nevertheless, the jolly-looking youngsters that were helped out of this very ordinary conveyance were the younger children of King George, grandchildren of the late King Edward, and sturdy-looking young people they were, dressed plainly and sensibly in white linen suits with sailor collars and with round straw hats on their heads.

It is said, and certainly the appearance of these youngsters seemed to bear it out, that the present Queen is an extremely sensible woman and a devoted mother, and personally supervises every detail of her children's bringing up.



Kildare, one of the late King's favorite horses

engraved with the record of their racing careers.

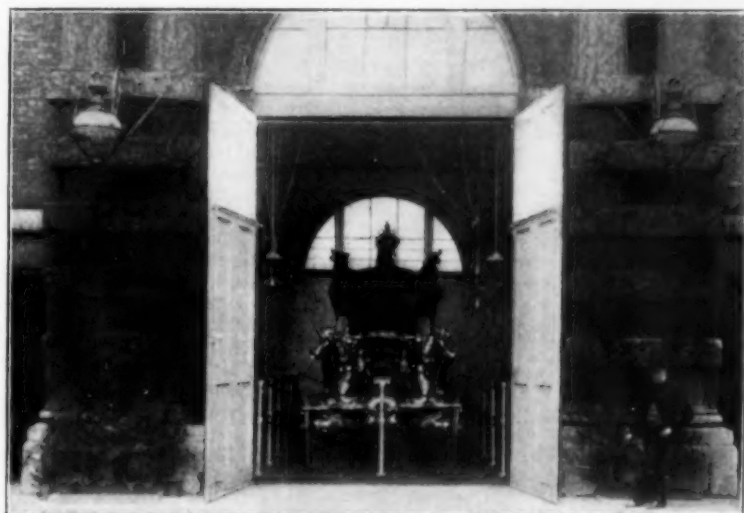
No matter how staid and sensible a man or woman may be at home, no sooner do they set foot on foreign shores than an insane mania for collecting seems to seize them. It may be nothing more harmful than the innocuous post card, or coins of different countries. Sometimes it takes the form of tiny splinters of wood, chips of stone or old nails feloniously jerked or chipped off historical antiquities when the proper custodian has his head turned away. But this sort of thing is dangerous and may bring about difficulties with the police. I even knew a man once who collected tidies — antimacassars, they call them in England—from the first-class

carriages of the railway trains. On certain railroads of Great Britain the backs of the seats are adorned with elaborately-woven lace pieces containing the names of the principal cities through which the line runs—and he had a fine collection of these.

Nobody seems to know just why they want such things; it is a sort of mania inseparable from a first trip abroad.

I had to tell you about these other people, otherwise you might think me more crazy than I am, for my particular fad is buttons and I longed for a button of a royal coachman. Just before I left I went through the state harness-room, where I diplomatically approached my guide on the subject. He was non-committal, but when I casually flicked half a crown from one hand to the other, just to show him I knew a thing or two about European customs, he remembered where a few such trifles were kept, and asked me to wait a moment. In a trice he returned, bringing with him not only the

coveted button but also a brass ornament representing the British coat-of-arms that had recently been broken off a harness, so he said. I have it yet and it makes a fine belt buckle.



The gilt state coach

The late King had also extensive stables at Windsor Castle, and he was said to be especially proud of the stable equipment of Sandringham, his favorite residence, where he lived for many years when he was Prince of Wales.

These stables are models of convenience and all that is latest and most up-to-date in equine arrangements. Sir Henry Ewart is largely responsible for all the improvements that have of late years been carried out.

At Sandringham the stables are built in the park, about three hundred yards from the house, and are of red brick; they are approached by an avenue of trees, most of them planted by members of the royal family, by the late King himself, Queen Alexandra, the Princess Royal, and by Queen Maud of Norway. These stables are most beautifully kept; all the brass fittings shine like gold; everything is first class but there is none of the ultra-extravagance so noticeable in many stables. Instead of being expensively tiled throughout, the interior is of plain brick, simply color-washed, and plain tablets in the royal colors hang over the stall of each horse, with its name painted thereon in plain letters. In the harness-room may be seen photographs of all the celebrated winners of the late King's stables, and here, too, are certain melancholy relics of dead and gone beauties in the form of horses' hoofs beautifully mounted in silver or gold, and



The harness-room

A Tangled Web

By MARGARET TURNER

WHEN all the world is young, lad, and all the trees are green," sang Theodora, as she busily washed the breakfast dishes and scrubbed the kitchen table. She stopped once or twice to push back beneath her cap a lock of wavy yellow hair, which persisted in hiding her big brown eyes, or to glance ruefully at her hands—slim, white hands, evidently not used to the work they were performing.

"I do hope," she murmured to herself, in one of these pauses, "that mother will be able to find a maid before my hands are quite raw from this dipping in soapy water. It really was too mean of Bridget to leave just at this identical time, with Tom home from Harvard tomorrow, bringing a friend, too. Well, if mother cannot find anyone we'll have to take turns about entertaining them and doing housework. But I'd better not waste time moaning," and she began again with brush and dishcloth.

All was silent till a vigorous ringing of the front-door bell caused her to start and exclaim:

"Mercy! who in the world at this time in the morning? Probably a book agent; I'm not going to the door and he'll probably go away when he finds it out."

But the agent, if such he was, seemed of a persevering mind, and the bell rang with a deafening peal most of the time in the next five minutes. At last, however, it ceased, and Theodora drew a long breath of relief. "There, he's gone at last," she said.

Just then a step on the back porch made her look up quickly and frown in a way that was decidedly unbecoming to her usually merry face.

She started to close the back door, but it was blocked by a pair of broad shoulders and a pair of steady gray eyes looked straight into hers, and she saw that escape was impossible. Suddenly she had a bright idea, which almost chased away the frown. "I'll make him think I'm the maid." So when the young man raised his hat and said pleasantly, "Good morning," she answered "Gut morgen." The man looked surprised, but asked:

"Can you tell me if this is where Mrs. Allen lives?"

"Ya," said Theodora.

"She does live here?" evidently puzzled.

"Ya."

"Is she at home?" he asked, looking relieved.

"Nein, she ist gone to der town alretty this morning."

"Well, is Miss Allen here, Miss Theodora Allen?"

"Nein, she ist too gone," lied Theodora, shamelessly.

"Too gone," repeated the man to himself. "Now, I wonder, does she mean gone too—too much gone or that Miss Theodora is the second member of the family who has



"See here, Gretchen, I've got to stay for the simple reason that there is no other place for me to go," he said

departed. I guess I won't venture to ask her; it might be disastrous. She seems rather stupid but she's much too good-looking for a servant." Then he said aloud: "When will they be at home?"

Theodora shook her head. "Ven der supper time ist here, I tink may be," she said.

"Not till six o'clock!" he exclaimed. "That's queer," he went on to himself. "Tom said one of them would be at home, sure. Where do they stay when they are in town, do you know?"

"Nein, dey—what you call it? Shop, das it, shop all the time, stay all round."

"Then I guess there's nothing for it but to go back to the city and wait around for Tom," he said.

"When does the next train leave?"

Theodora only stared at him. "Wait for Tom," he had said. Heavens! then this must be Tom's friend, Jack Wentworth, and she thought he was an agent. How could she? It was very evidently impossible, now that she looked at him. She'd been too intent on play-

ing her part to think of anything else and how she had talked and told him she was not at home. She must carry it through now at any cost.

The man was looking at her.

"When does the next train leave for the city?" he repeated.

"Not—not till half-past seven," she said, forgetting and speaking in her natural voice.

Fortunately Jack Wentworth was too much disturbed to notice the change.

"The deuce! Excuse me, but really it's—er—rather a fix, you know. I'm here, and the rest of them are in town and I can't get there, nor phone them. Have you a phone?"

"Ya, in der hall," and she led the way through the cool house.

As he was about to take down the receiver, Wentworth stopped. "I don't know where to catch Tom until noon. He'll be at the club then, and I have the number, for a wonder, but until then I'll have to stay here, I guess."

"You must not," said Theodora, sharply, thinking only of how unbearable it would be to go on with this farce the whole morning.

Wentworth looked worried.

"But see here, Miss—er—"

"Gretchen," said Theodora.

"See here, Gretchen, I've got to stay for the simple reason that there is no other place for me to go. There is no hotel out here and I don't know a soul. I'm a friend of Mr. Tom Allen's, and my name is John Wentworth. Tom sent me out here with a note to his sister and told me to wait for him. He'll be home tonight. If Miss Allen isn't at home I can't give her the note, can I?"

"How do I know vat you say ist der truth?" asked Theodora.

"Eh? Well, I don't know. But, honest, it's all right. Here's the note, you see, addressed to Miss Theodora Allen. Does that help any?"

Theodora looked at the note, longing to take it and proclaim her identity, but pride forbade. She bent forward to see the address more closely. Yes, it was Tom's writing, with the odd capital T. There was no doubt but that this was Jack Wentworth, her brother's chum, and of course she could not send him away.

"I tink you are all right," she said, at last. "You can sit on der porch or in der sitting-room and der ist books to read, if you vant dem. Vill you haf lunch at twelfe o'clock or von?"

"Oh, twelve, by all means. I got up at six and I'm hungry as a bear already. By the way, you're all right yourself, Gretchen," and Wentworth looked admiringly at her pretty face.

Theodora blushed and disappeared quickly into the kitchen, where she alternately scolded herself and went into fits of laughter over the ridiculous situation, as she finished her dishes. Peeping into the ice-box before going upstairs, she remarked:

"I'd better cook some steak, I guess. He said he was hungry and Tom wouldn't want me to starve him, I suppose."

Upstairs she made the beds and arranged her brother's room for his arrival, meanwhile wondering what was in that note and why Tom had come a day earlier than they had expected him. In her own room she started to remove her white cap and apron, but stopped short, remarking to herself:

"I think I had better leave these on, after all. If he saw me without this cap he would know by my hair that I'm not a servant. I must pack my suit case, too, and then I'll go down to the train when Tom and mother come and explain and slip off to Mildred's, and he won't know the difference."

The suit case packed, Theodora returned to the kitchen and busied herself in getting lunch. As she set the table she heard Wentworth at the telephone.

"One, nine, six, eight, please. Hello, is this the Field Club? Is Mr. Tom Allen there? Yes, I'd like to speak to him." A long pause, then: "Hello, is that you, Tom? This is Jack. Say, Tom, I'm in the devil of a mess. Your mother and sister aren't here. That's what I said. No one here but the little German maid, and she has her doubts about me, I can see. What? Oh, she said they went to town on a shopping expedition. Can't you make it any earlier than six? Three fifteen? All right. Yes, she has promised me some lunch, so I'll be alive when you get here. Oh, that's all right, of course you couldn't know they weren't here. Yes, I found a good book, but it's getting too hot to read. Do you suppose Gretchen would object if I took a nap? Well, she doesn't quite like my looks, I can see it in her eye. All right, I'll take your word for it. Thanks, old man. Three fifteen, then. Good-by."

As Wentworth hung up the receiver with a long sigh of relief, Theodora slipped away, that he might not know she had been eavesdropping, and presently returning, she announced that lunch was ready. She had purposely laid his place at the end of the table nearest the door into the kitchen, so that as she passed back and forth he might see very little of her, and now as she stood ready to wait upon him, she placed herself demurely behind his chair, so he must turn completely around in order to see her face. The lunch was a silent one, but Theodora had great difficulty in restraining her laughter every time she thought of what her brother would say if he saw her.

When the meal was over Wentworth returned to his book in the sitting-room and Theodora to her kitchen. As the afternoon wore on it became oppressively hot and Wentworth laid down the book with a yawn. "I believe I'll have to take Tom at his word and make myself at home by taking a nap. It's so beastly hot and my head aches," he said to himself as he looked at his watch, and proceeded to stretch out on the wide lounge. "It's only two. Tom won't be here for over an hour and there's nothing else to do," he murmured drowsily, and straightway was off to the land of dreams.

Out in the hot kitchen Theodora baked a cake and concocted a dainty dessert for supper.

"I'll rest a little while, then dress and go to the three fifteen train," she thought, as she stole softly up the stairs,

after a peep which assured her that Wentworth was fast asleep.

Meanwhile Tom, hurrying away from lunch at the club, came face to face with his mother. After their mutual greetings of surprise and pleasure, Mrs. Allen asked:

"How did you happen to come on a day ahead of time, dear? And where is your friend?"

"Jack's out home. I got packed up sooner than I expected, so I just came," he answered, laughing happily. "But, mother, what in the world are you doing in town this hot day?"

"Oh, Tom!" Mrs. Allen's bright face clouded. "I have been hunting for a maid ever since nine o'clock this morning, and I can not find anyone at all."

"Where's Theodora?"

"At home doing the work."

"What! the devil she is! Why, mother, I——"

"Tom! what do you mean?" cried his mother.

"I mean she's not there."

"Not there! How do you know? Have you been home?"

"No, but I sent Jack out here and when he phoned he said there was no one at home but the German maid and——"

"Tom," said Mrs. Allen, firmly, "you certainly are mistaken. This morning at quarter-past eight I left Theodora at home with no one, and came to town to hunt for a maid, as I said. She wouldn't go away and leave the house alone."

"But it's not alone. The maid's there and so is Jack and——"

"But we have no maid!" cried poor Mrs. Allen, now thoroughly bewildered.

"You haven't! Jack said——. Great Scott! do you suppose he went to the wrong house? And here I told him to read or go to sleep or anything. What a mess! And where can Theodora be?"

"Why, at home, of course. Your friend must have gone to the wrong house, though I do not see how he could if he asked anyone where we lived," said Mrs. Allen. But in spite of her confident reply to her son, she was beginning to feel a little uneasy about Theodora and to wonder, as mothers will, if anything could have happened.

"Perhaps she found a maid and engaged her," suggested Tom, hopefully.

"She wouldn't go and leave a strange girl in the house; besides, where would she go?" protested his mother.

"There is something mighty queer somewhere. I'd better hustle out there and find my elusive sister."

"You certainly must, and find your friend, too. It is too bad if he has made a mistake, and very embarrassing for him, and if he is in the right house, something dreadful must have happened to Teddy. Perhaps that maid is a burglar or a murderer, or anything. Oh, Tom! I'm frightened. What can it be?"

"Brace up, mother: I'll get an auto and we'll go right out there and see to things. We can beat the train by three-quarters of an hour. It doesn't leave till two thirty, you know. You wait in Benton's for me and I'll have a car in ten minutes. Brace up; it will be all right." Although Tom spoke cheerfully, things were beginning to look rather serious to him, also. As he hurried toward the garage, he muttered:

"How in Sam Hill could Jack make such a mistake, or else, where is Teddy?"

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At half past two Theodora, in a fresh white dress, suit case in hand, ran lightly down the front steps



Retribution: A Fourth of July Story

By FRANK H. SWEET

WELL," said Mr. Jakes, as he thrust a hand into his pocket and then paused and gazed dubiously at Wreck (so nicknamed because of the trail of disaster he usually left behind), "I—don't—know. You remember last Fourth and the Fourth before. Now, we don't want anything of that sort repeated. But I'll tell you what," more briskly; "if you'll agree to shoot off your noise at least half a mile from the house, why, I think maybe I can fit you out."

Now, as the Jakes house was the very last one in the village, with great open pastures on one side, and with high ledges that were delightfully dangerous, and a pond to which the most exacting fisherman and the most daring swimmer could not object, this was a condition easy to keep. Wreck promised eagerly.

"And remember," severely, "all burned fences and destroyed property to come out of your pocket money."

Mr. Jake gave an audible sigh of relief at the end of this perfunctory admonition, and his fat, good-natured face resumed its accustomed expression of genial serenity.

"There," taking five bright silver dollars from his pocket, and dropping them into the outstretched hand; "now scud away, and make all the noise you can."

But with Wreck a promise was only a means to an end—to be forgotten as soon as the end was attained. Fire-crackers without horses and pedestrians to be startled, and without dogs and cats to be sought out by the hissing explosives, were scarcely worth fooling with. He would not use them near his own home, of course; for that would bring down the punishment of his father; but neither would he go off into the open fields, where there was nothing to intensify the fun.

So, in spite of his implied promise, he spent the early part of the Fourth in roaming the far side of town, making women and girls on the sidewalks jump and scream, bringing down angry threats of punishment from gentlemen whose dignity had been startled by sudden explosions between their feet, causing horses to bound and prance almost to the verge of running away, and fastening ignited crackers and chasers and pinwheels and candles to the tails of the dogs and the ends of wagons, and even to the coats of unconscious pedestrians.

At length he worked his way round to the depot, where a freight train was waiting to pull out. A giant cracker was lighted and placed upon the cowcatcher, and another dexteriously tossed into the smoke-stack. Then he was about to follow these with a small cracker through the cab window, when he was caught by a brakeman and hustled unceremoniously from the platform. Before he had recovered his breath and composure he was half-way down the train. Then he stopped and

chuckled maliciously. A lumber car was opposite him, and among the loose ends of boards he caught a glimpse of two stowaway tramps. It took but a moment to light half a dozen crackers, which were thrown toward them with unerring aim; then he sped on until he came to a cattle car, which was half full of calves and yearlings. Evidently they had just been watered or fed, for the door had been carelessly left open six or eight inches. One of the calves was trying to force itself through. Wreck glanced hastily about. No one appeared to be watching, and with a quick spring he caught hold of the door and drew himself inside. His idea was to light an entire bunch of crackers in each end of the car, and then slip out and hide himself in the vicinity for the confusion which he knew would follow.

But this time retribution was nearer than he thought. There was a sudden call, a hurrying of feet along the train, the sharp click of the car door being fastened, and then a jerk and rumble, which told him the train was in motion.

His first feeling was exultation. The brakeman had not seen him and he was in for a free ride to the next station at least. There he would slip out and ride back on some passing wagon, or perhaps he might be lucky enough to steal a return trip on the next train.

But first he carefully extinguished the two or three crackers he had already lighted. It would be fun to watch them explode among the cattle, but he did not care to be in the car with them at the time.

Faster and faster rumbled the freight, and he grasped the slats of the car to keep from falling among the calves and yearlings which were now crowding about him inquiringly. Then a familiar building rushed by, and in spite of the exultation of a free ride, his face lighted hopefully. The village was but half a mile away.

But the speed did not slacken, and the village rushed by, and ten minutes later another village joined in the dizzy flight of the telegraph poles.

Wreck's exultation was now wholly lost in dismay and consternation, and by the time a third and fourth village had been passed he was sobbing and calling wildly to be let out. But the freight rumbled on, drowning all outside noises in its own roar. Other villages, and even a small city or two, rushed by, until his head became too dizzy and confused to count. He pounded on the bars and yelled until his voice became weak; and the cattle, of which he

had not at first been afraid, grew more and more formidable as they crowded about him for recognition.

When the train finally slackened, and a brakeman approached, Wreck was crouching near the door, with white face and staring eyes.

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He was about to follow these with a small cracker tossed through the cab window, when he was caught by a brakeman and hustled unceremoniously from the platform



A Novel Fourth of July Luncheon

By WINIFRED FALES



THE practical girl is ever on the alert for new ideas for entertaining, and the little touch of individuality which stamps her simple functions more than compensates for the absence of costly floral decorations and imported favors.

Of course she will give an Independence Day luncheon to her most intimate girl friends this season, and equally of course she will display her cleverness by replacing the stereotyped firecrackers, imitation cannon and American bunting, by ornamental effects which, while equally appropriate, are entirely novel.

Instead of being written in the conventional form, her invitations will represent tickets entitling the holder to "one first-class passage" on the steamship "Columbia," for a "trip around the world in eighty minutes." As the trip is to be chiefly gastronomic, the table is naturally the first consideration. The hostess will hunt up her old geography and open it to the page marked "Eastern and Western Hemispheres." Now she will pull out her extension dining-table to its full length, and cut two circular pieces of light-blue cambric as large as can be laid upon it side by side, just as the "hemispheres" are printed in the geography. Next she will cut from vari-colored cambrics pieces in the shapes of the different countries as they appear on the map, and tack them in their proper places in the big circles; North and South America on the Western, and Europe, Asia, Africa, Aus-



tralia and the British Isles in the Eastern Hemisphere. The outlines will of course be only roughly followed, and there need be no attempt to indicate rivers, mountain ranges or other natural features. It will be well to mark each country with its name in letters cut from black or gilt paper, but even this may be omitted.

Now the hostess will spread the table with her very thickest and most satiny cloth, and

on it carefully baste the disks, leaving the edges plain, or finishing them with a ruching of blue crepe paper.

Dozens of tiny "flags of all nations" will be pasted to strings and festooned from the chandelier to the picture molding, the Stars and Stripes waving supreme at the outer end of each festoon. The flags can be bought for a few cents a set in either paper or cloth. Four medium-sized American flags, mounted on sticks, project from the chandelier itself, indicating the points of the compass. In lieu of a "centerpiece," which would interfere with the map, a hanging-basket is suspended a few inches above the middle of the table—an utterly novel homemade basket, constructed by lacing together at the sides three American shields, cut from "patriotic" crepe paper and pasted upon heavy pasteboard foundations. Within the basket is placed a tin receptacle, holding water and filled with snowy blossoms and feathery maidenhair, the cool green and white forming a restful contrast to the rainbow tints of the maps and flags. From the rim of the basket narrow ribbons in the national colors

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My home on the ten-acre farm

My Ten-Acre Farm

By MINNIE BURHANS

they began to lay at once. That poultry packer knew good hens from poor ones! In a couple of weeks more the other three dozen were sent out to me and they were soon at home and laying well.

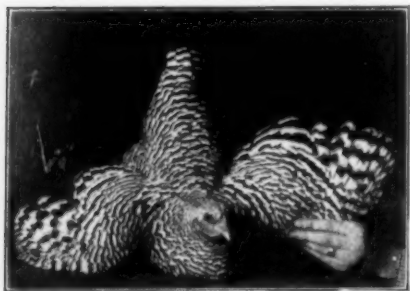
My market for eggs must be better than the ordinary. All the eggs were fresh, clean and pure white in color, and I suggested to a restaurateur, of whom I was once a steady patron, that if he could use extra good eggs every week, guaranteed strictly fresh and manufactured from the purest grains and feeds, I could supply him from my flocks. He said he would pay me five cents above the market price, and I accepted it till further notice. Every egg that went to his little but excellent café was marked with my name. I bought a rubber stamp and stamped them all. This was a guarantee of their quality. Patrons of the restaurant asked for my eggs without looking at the bill of fare. They began to appreciate the quality and the freshness. Then the restaurateur listed my special brand of eggs on the bill of fare and numerous of my city friends made it a point to go in and try them, and they always went back there again. I had to add three dozen more hens to the flock. These cost me about seventy cents each. This was a little more than market price per pound, but I was willing to pay it for Leghorns such as the poultry buyer sent me, as he selected them carefully. Matured Leghorns are not the best of table fowls, but they were shipped to market by folks who did not appreciate them as layers, and he was glad to sell them to me.

I saw clearly that it would be cheaper to grow my own Leghorns to supply my laying pens than to buy them, so two three-hundred-egg incubators were purchased and we began to raise them. I say we, for there was now a partner. He was an old German, who was without family and friends, and who wanted to get a home and something to do that would provide for him the rest of his days. He was naturally handy in caring for the cow and liked to work with me among the chicks. We bought a pony and small wagon to market the eggs with and do light hauling about the place,

DOZENS of my friends asked me what I expected to do with ten acres of ground. They had the right to, in a friendly way, for they may have been more or less solicitous for my welfare. The idea seemed so queer to most people that I was rather discouraged when they began to tell me of the hardships that I would experience after leaving the comforts of the little city home in which I had spent so many happy days. But I was determined to succeed. The home property in town was sold at a time when it brought me a good price and the money was invested in the savings bank, where it was to bring me but four per cent. interest till I needed it for the purchase of the little farm I had in view. The first practical step was to rent a small suburban place of three acres. This had more fruit and buildings on it than I thought I could ever find use for. It had been built by an indulgent father for his son, and then the son sought other fields, leaving it in a poor state of repair. The renting of this place was to me an event. It was on this little three acres that I was to find out whether or not I was fit to go ahead with the idea I had in mind—the owning of a ten-acre farm that would bring in a good return for the money and time and brains invested.

We moved in March. I bought a good Jersey cow, for

she was to be the main part of the "living" for a time. Then the largest of the poultry houses was fitted up for a few hens and these were pur-

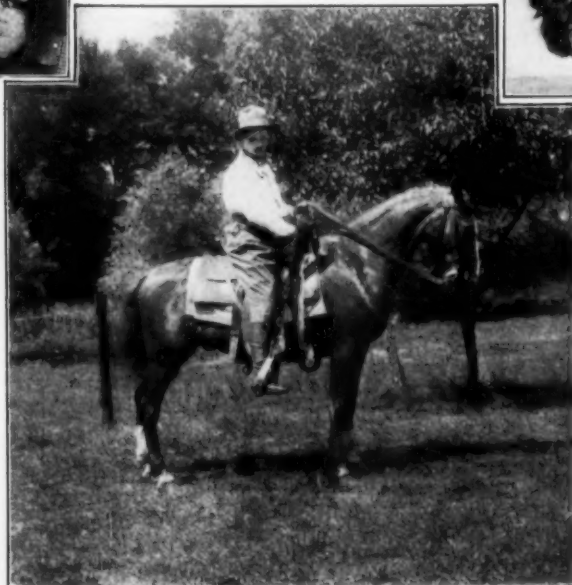


A prize-winning hen



Prize Plymouth Rock rooster

chased. I had an idea that the maintenance of such a place should begin at once from the fowls and the cow. It did. I went down to the poultry packing-house and asked the manager to pick out four dozen Leghorn pullets and hens that were not too old to give a respectable egg yield. He could not get them all at once, so he told me, but he could find them for me if I would wait a few weeks. The first dozen came in about a week. They were of all colors but they were large-combed little hustlers, nervous and frightened till I could make friends with them. The house was warm and dry and the litter they scratched their feed from was deep and clean and



My farm gives me plenty of time for horseback riding

and he is still a capital hand to carry out orders of all kinds about the farm and in the city. We studied incubation thoroughly, and really our first hatches were simply great. Our success was due, I am sure, to carrying out the instructions of the manufacturer who sold us the machines. Our brooders were full to overflowing. We worked hard to care for the tiny chicks and our successful handling of them was due to the roomy housing we had at hand to care for them under. We grew two hundred fine early-hatched pullets to

add to our laying flocks. During the spring we became interested in pure-bred White Leghorns and invested in a hundred eggs from a fine flock. Out of these eggs we raised sixty-odd chickens, which were very choice. The best of them were saved for a breeding pen of them another season, as we found them to be better layers and larger in size than the cross-bred Leghorns we had bought.

There are as many males as females in the hatches of chicks one will get. We put all the cockerels, for this is what the young males are called, in a small pen and fattened them for broilers, and these were taken two dozen at a time by the restaurateur, he billing them on the menu, the same as he had our fresh eggs. We fed them a great amount of cornmeal and skimmed milk, and they were exceedingly tooth-

some. The buyer of them asked for more but we told him that it took time to grow this kind and they were precious. Our price for these squab broilers was fifty cents per pound, and they paid for the feed it required to grow the pullets. We were practicing domestic economics without knowing it at the time. Gradually, in three seasons, we worked to get the flock of layers all of pure-bred White Leghorns. They were the best profit-makers. The demand for broilers and table chickens

was so strong that we must needs plan to fill it, so we added a few of the best strains of Barred Plymouth Rocks to the poultry department. I paid twenty-five dollars for a pen of four females and a male. At this time the amount looked like a big price for blooded fowls, but we have since sold many of them for this figure and even higher, for poultry shows and exhibitions and breeding purposes. We secured very choice stock at these figures. They did well for us and the second season we had a demand for eggs from our blooded White Leghorns and Barred Plymouth Rocks which paid us well. For our choicest eggs we secured from two dollars to four dollars per setting of fifteen eggs.

The end of the third season on the rented place found us with need of more buildings for our flocks, and rather than build them on this property it would be better to buy a place where we had more room and could call our improvements our own. We had gained a deal of experience on this little farm and were ready for more land and a greatly increased output. The second cow had been added, our fruit had been well cared for and brought us in a couple of hundred dollars every summer. The berry patches needed refilling with strong, new plants, and other improvements

must be made if we were to continue there. I had been busy looking out, as time would allow, and saw a place of ten acres at the edge of the city and on the bank of a very pretty lake. The improvements on it were not a great deal in money value but they would suffice us for a time and we could add to them as we chose. A good house of five rooms, nice stable and two poultry houses were the equipment. There were a dozen apple trees, some berries and plenty of shade, with ten acres of beautiful, rolling land. It looked a bargain at fifteen hundred dollars, and I paid cash for it. This left me money in the bank. My checking account with another bank had grown to nearly seven hundred dollars, all the profits from three seasons' work with poultry, after paying for the equipment we had to buy from time to time.

On a larger place we might have to hire more labor from time to time, but the increased ground would give us a chance to grow more vegetables for the fowls and cows, and hay enough for all our stock. We could also grow a bit of grain for the chickens. By setting out some new berry plants in the strawberry bed, the raspberry patch and blackberry fence lines, we would be able to have all the fruit we needed for home use in another season and have some for the market.

The winter was open and not very cold, so we did not have a great deal of work in moving. Time was not pressing and we moved the stock in sections, so to speak, and their laying was not materially affected. Our flock of Barred Plymouth Rocks were a hundred in number and very handsome. The flocks of layers numbered about five hundred and we had to have one house built for them before we finally got them all moved. This house was very cheaply built, yet warm. It was a hundred feet long and twelve feet wide. Our breeding pens were never in better condition and we increased the size of our hatchery to four incubators, which gave us a hatching capacity of a thousand eggs every three weeks. When our new brooder house was completed it cost me about seventy dollars. The laying house mentioned above cost a little over twice this, but with these two houses we were better fixed than ever to handle the broilers and get out early pullets for the following winter's use in the laying pens.

During January there was a large poultry exhibition held in our neighboring city and we took some of our choicest birds to it. While our winnings did not count up much

(Continued on page 1129)



My flock of White Leghorns

THE BOBOLINK

By Katherine DeFord Davis

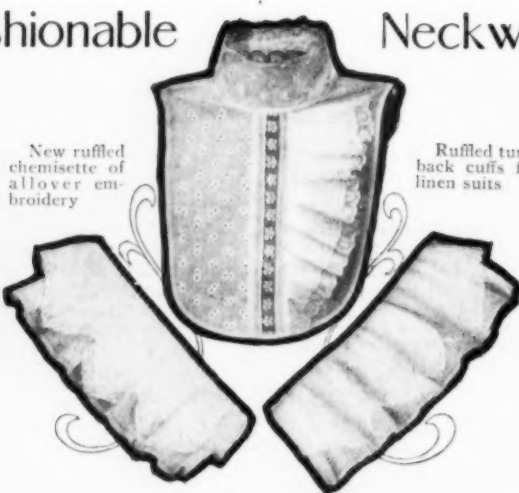
NOT bird, but Summer's soul thou art;
In song outpouring Summer's heart.
How can I turn to thronging tasks that wait my hand's employ,
While from yonder breezy meadow
Bathed in flowing sun and shadow,
Such delicious notes entice, and call me forth to joy?

Your bubbling song intoxicates,
It draws my soul and captivates;
I long to be a creature of the wind and sun and dew,
Drinking deep of Summer's glory,
Flinging wide its rapturous story,
Swinging on the swaying grass, an airy thing, like you

Fashionable Neckwear



Stock and pleated jabot

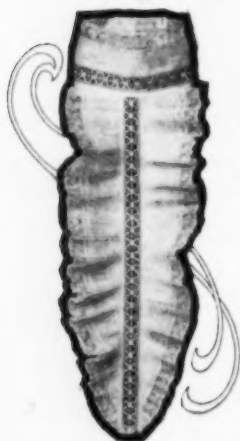


New ruffled chemisette of allover embroidery

Ruffled turn-back cuffs for linen suits



Lace-trimmed stock and jabot



The double frill

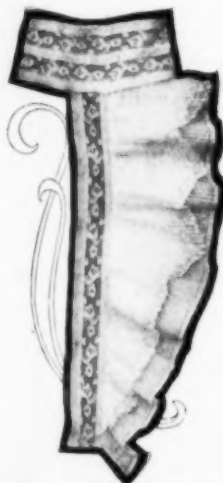
WHILE there is nothing especially novel in the neckwear this summer it is extremely dainty and pretty and is shown in many and varied designs. The one-sided, or left-side frill effect, as it is often called, is still very smart and looks exceedingly stylish worn with coat suits, when the coat is unbuttoned.

Plain frills of fine lawn or frills with narrow colored hems or very narrow lace edge are used in this fashion on the plain tailored blouses of soft sheer stuff which have invaded the province once dominated by the tailored waist of madras or linen, and the removable frill launders much more easily and satisfactorily than a frill permanently attached.

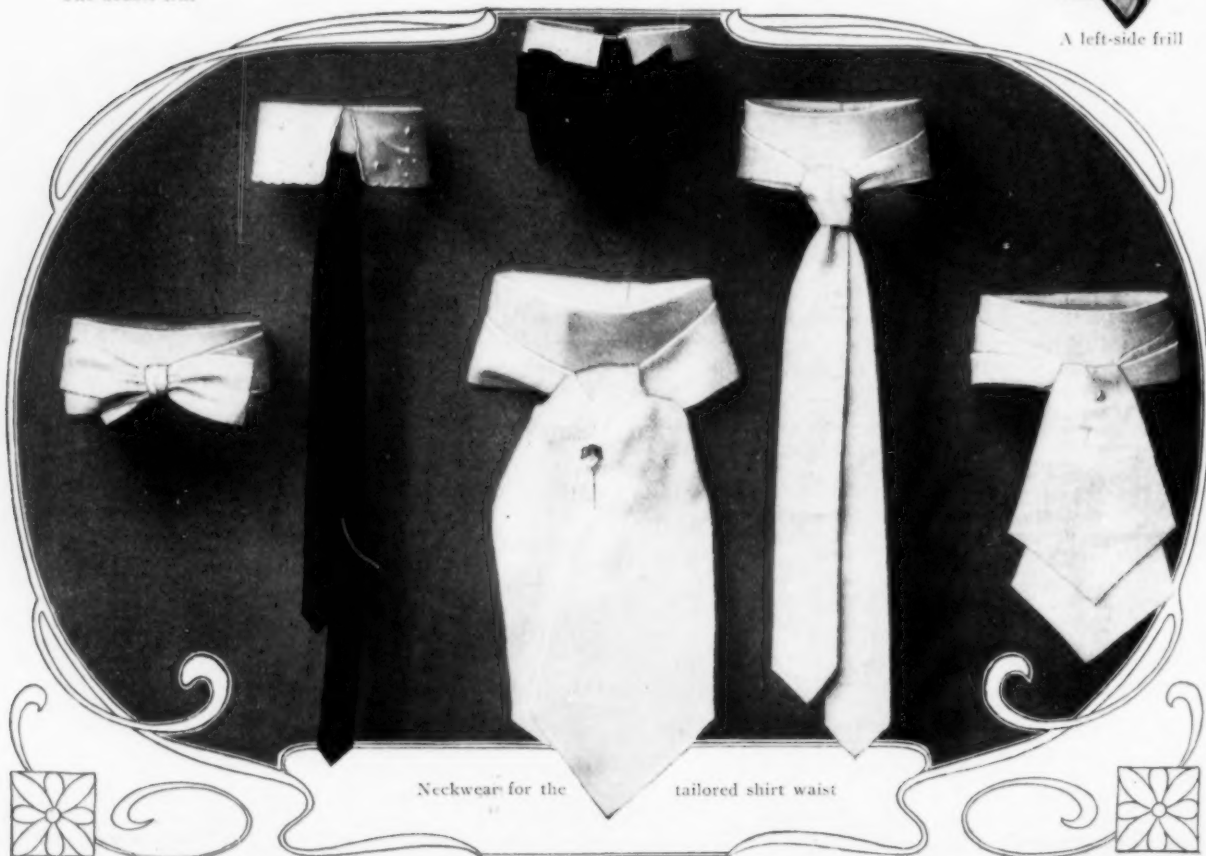
The double frill is of course still used in many forms, but is hardly so modish as the side frill or the variations upon the rabat and jabot ideas—frills attached to the collar and not running down each side of a central band.

There is no falling off in the appreciation shown to Dutch collars. A pleasing variety of this type is of lace-trimmed pleated batiste, and closes a little to the left-front. The frill is wider at the front, forming a rounded point. An embroidered or lace motif is usually placed here.

(Continued on page 1134)



A left-side frill



Neckwear for the

tailored shirt waist

Midsummer

Millinery



New sailor of rough straw with upturned brim



A new black and white effect



One of the season's broad-brimmed Panamas, trimmed with a cashmere silk scarf in tones of blue, yellow and red



Hat of pure white straw, trimmed with a large bow and band of pale-blue satin ribbon and bunch of mixed flowers

VERY smart and jaunty are the new shapes in Panama, Milan and other comparatively soft straws that have been gotten out for midsummer wear at the mountains or seashore.

The summer girl of the season of 1910 is decidedly blessed in the headgear that has always held a special place in her heart in spite of all rivals for favor, for the plain sailor hat has come to its own again and is most certainly jauntier and more becoming than it has been for years. The very prettiest of these new shapes is shown in the illustration. This has rather a broad crown with a wide brim with upturned edge. Other types of this popular hat are made of simply woven straw braid, with moderately large regulation crown and straight or sloping medium large brim. They come in brown, green, dark blue, tan and burnt straw, with velvet band to match, or of black. The bow is placed squarely in front as often as at the side.

Of the same shape are the midsummer hand-embroidered white linen outing hats with band of black velvet or wider white satin tied in front or at the side. The brims of some of these are straight, while others slope slightly.

A new attractive imported sailor has the low, rounded crown and upper side of brim of linen in white or colors. The underside of brim is faced with straw in a plain Panama weave.

The new Panamas have very broad brims. The smartest are trimmed with cashmere scarfs, others have draped scarf effects of satin and a few satin rosebuds and a spray of foliage at one side.

Very jaunty indeed are the aigrette and wing-trimmed shapes now shown at all the fashionable milliners. A

The hat shown in the center at the top of the page is a jaunty Panama, trimmed with velvet and feathers

All these hats are from Dunlap & Co.

remarkably stylish black and white effect is shown in one of our illustrations. This is a large round shape with brim turned fashionably upward on the edge. It is partially faced with velvet and trimmed on the left side with a broad black wing and fancy aigrettes in the front.

In the earlier part of the season trimmings were nothing if not high; the most favored at present, however, are of moderate height, and recently hats very flatly trimmed have been receiving the emphasis of repetition. Many hats of excellent style are showing trimmings arranged flatly on the upper side of the brim, usually of flowers. This is illustrated in the hat shown at the right of the scarf-trimmed Panama.

In another instance, a flat precise garland consisting of a center row of small roses with a row of buds and foliage at each side surrounded the brim. Another, a more picturesque hat, had velvet ribbon placed flatly on the brim in the form of a large rosette.

Rosettes, not only of silk, satin, velvet, chiffon or maline, but also of horsehair or brush bristles, feathers, etc., are being used with increasing frequency. A unique specimen had an owl's-head center surrounded by a rosette of small white feathers. A second example shows the owl's head in the center of a circular arrangement of badger-colored aigrettes, like those used for the shaving-brush pompons.

Upper and under sides of brims may be faced entirely or partially, very frequently the facing reaching from the edge to the middle of the brim. Black velvet or black or white satin is very effective used in this way.

An attractive model of black straw is covered with closely-gathered gray-blue net, radiating from the center of the crown and extending to the middle of the brim.

New Waist Designs with Body and Sleeves in One and a Pretty Tucked Model

(See Colored Plate)



No. 3442—6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.

No. 3442 (15 cents).—A charming waist like the model was reproduced in robin's-egg-blue taffeta with band trimmings of Chantecler design in yellow and blue. The body and sleeves are cut in one and the sleeves may be full length or shorter. Two tucks extend down the center-front, forming an inverted pleat. The yoke and collar were made of all-over lace and a soft frill finishes the sleeve. Linen, pongee, nun's-veiling and broadcloth are also suggested. The pattern comes in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure. Size thirty-six requires one and three-quarter yards of material thirty-six inches wide.

No. 3457 (15 cents).—The body and sleeve-in-one idea has won considerable favor this season among the women of fashion. Nothing is more attractive for all seasons than one of these waists. For warm days linen, pongee, lawn and soft silks are quite appropriate, and may be hand-embroidered or left plain, as one desires, while for cool days nun's-veiling, broadcloth or cashmere with a skirt of the same material would make a very pretty costume. The waist pattern can be had in seven sizes, from thirty-two to forty-four inches bust measure. The thirty-six size requires two and seven-eighths yards of material twenty-seven inches wide.

No. 3452 (15 cents).—Tucked models are always pretty for summer wear. A beautiful shade of pale-green mull was used to great advantage in making this waist. The yoke was of cream-white net, braided in soutache. Another pretty reproduction of the model was in white batiste with Valenciennes insertion used between the tucks. The yoke and collar were made by



No. 3457—7 sizes, 32 to 44 inches bust measure.



No. 3452—5 sizes, 32 to 40 inches bust measure.



No. 3445—5 sizes, 32 to 40 inches bust measure.

joining rows of the insertion together. Messaline, taffeta, pongee and lawn are also suited to the mode. The pattern comes in five sizes, from thirty-two to forty inches bust measure. Size thirty-six requires three and one-half yards of material twenty-seven inches wide.

No. 3445 (15 cents).—Soft silk waists are both stylish and comfortable for summer wear, and this model is particularly becoming developed in a pretty shade of red messaline, embroidered in a darker shade. The yoke and upper sleeve section are cut in one. The lower sections of the waist and sleeves are tucked in clusters of three, giving a desirable amount of fullness over the bust and at the elbow. The sleeves may be full length or shorter, as shown on the figure, and the neck may be finished with or without the standing collar. Pongee, lawn, batiste and soft woolen materials are also recommended. The pattern comes in five sizes, from thirty-two to forty inches bust measure, and requires two and five-eighths yards of material twenty-seven inches wide for size thirty-six.

COLORING lawns which duplicate the designs and colors of the season's printed silks are made into very smart and modish waists. They also incorporate the tailored styles among their modes. Novelties among them show colored hand-embroideries upon the pleated fronts and upon the cuffs and collars. A number of them are made with low Dutch collars and narrow turnover effects, either in sailor or middie collar styles. These collars are edged with lace or with a colored hem.



3442

3457

3452

3445

NEW WAIST DESIGNS WITH BODY AND SLEEVES IN ONE AND A
PRETTY TUCKED MODEL

FOR DESCRIPTIONS SEE OPPOSITE PAGE



3456

3451

A SILK CHANTECLER SUIT AND A TAILORED SUIT OF WHITE SERGE

FOR DESCRIPTIONS SEE OPPOSITE PAGE

A Silk Chantecler Suit and a Tailored Suit of White Serge

(See Illustration on Opposite Page)

No. 3456 (15 cents).—Charming, indeed, is the Chantecler fashion, which was introduced lately and promises to be popular during the coming seasons. The model shown was developed in natural-color rajah, with trimmings on the long shawl collar and cuffs of tan and bright red, the design being of Chantecler heads. A frill of soft lace finishes the edges of the sleeves. The extreme cutaway peplum may be used or not, as one desires, and the sleeves may be full length or shorter, as shown in the illustration. The front panel of the three-piece skirt has two wide tucks near the lower edge. Braiding in bright-red soutache trims the front edge of the side gores. If preferred the costume can be braided as shown on this page. Taffeta, ramie linen, pongee and serge are also suitable materials. The pattern comes in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure, and requires six and one-half yards of material thirty-six inches wide for size thirty-six. The skirt measures three yards around the bottom.

SOME very attractive foulard frocks are made with skirts entirely of the silk, as is the lower part of the bodice, and the upper part of the bodice and the sleeves of a different material, more sheer than the foulard.

One good-looking little morning frock in brown and white foulard had the upper part of the bodice in a brown broche etamine over white chiffon, and a handsome Tavernier model in foulard has an underbodice of chiffon and an overbodice of the silk which runs up in scarf fashion over the shoulders and is tied like a scarf in front of each shoulder.

The Russian blouse of chiffon over a skirt or underrobe of of silk finds expression in many grades and in many materials, ranging from very cheap and commonplace models to others which, though on approximately the same lines, have pronounced distinction. It all depends upon whether or not the idea has filtered through an artist's brain. We were impressed by this fact the other day, when after seeing a host of cheap and unattractive Russian blouse frocks during a tour of the shops, we wandered into a dressmaking establishment and came upon a stunning model, being enthusiastically admired by a corps of appreciative workwomen.

It, too, was a Russian model, upon simple lines, but a Russian model with a difference. It had a skirt of gray and white striped silk, very soft and clinging, and over this is what one may best describe as a short Russian blouse of silk in an exquisite dull shade of pink. The blouse is quite plain across chest and shoulders and is full softly into a narrow belt, below which it falls only a little way. There is heavy white stitching and lace around the collarless neck of the blouse and at the bottom of the short sleeve.

No. 3451 (15 cents).—Cream-white diagonal serge made this stylish summer coat suit. The vest was made of white linen, daintily embroidered in eyelet design. The coat is built on semi-Princess lines, with a deep shawl collar rolling to the waistline, and a plain tailored coat sleeve. The skirt is cut in seven gores, with two pleats at each gore, extending to yoke depth and closing with an inverted pleat at the center-back. Another pretty reproduction of the model was seen in navy-blue voile over taffeta. The collar was faced with taffeta, and a soutache braid ornament fastened the coat at the bottom of the vest, which was made of Persian trimming, the predominating color being blue. Linen, pongee and broadcloth are also suggested as suited to the mode.

The pattern can be had in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure. Size thirty-six requires six and three-eighths yards of forty-four-inch material. The skirt measures three and three-quarter yards around the lower edge.

Of the draped shoulder arrangements there are great numbers, the drapery being sometimes of the frock material, sometimes of fine lace or sheer material used elsewhere in the frock or of chiffon mouseline or net. The drapery usually disappears under some biblike arrangement or a high girdle.

An extremely pretty and useful model has this shoulder and sleeve drapery of the black and white dotted form, which makes the body of the frock, and this drapery runs down under a girdle of the foulard and a bib of the foulard which crosses a wide band of black lace and

fastens well upon the yoke of blue chiffon. The short sleeves are finished by deep frills of black lace and the lower part of the skirt is of black broadcloth.

The deep sleeve frills finishing a short sleeve which is not drawn in closely to the arm at the bottom are frequently seen, and other short sleeves, also loose around the bottom, have no frills. One is constrained to believe, though unwillingly, that there will be a very considerable exhibition of ugly elbows this season, for the loose sleeve, even if it does not end at the elbow or above is prone to fall away from the arm and show the elbow when the arm is extended.

An arrangement of shoulder and sleeve drapery which approaches the effect of the large armhole Japanese sleeve more closely than do most of the modern versions of this sleeve occurs in a charming French model. The material is striped black and white silk and so plaited that in the uppermost portion of the skirt, on the shoulders and at the bottom of the wide, open sleeve the black stripes are close together, showing only the merest line of white, while elsewhere the material spreads out to show the white predominating.



No. 3456—6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.

No. 3451—6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.

Three Stylish Shirt Waists

No. 3440 (15 cents).—A design for a smart waist is shown under this number, a model designed to be made as a separate waist or to be attached to a skirt in semi-Princess style. For a serviceable and practical blouse for everyday wear, nothing is prettier than white linen. The pointed yoke may be made of the material and hand-embroidered or of rows of insertion joined together. Clusters of two

tucks adorn the front and back of the waist and cuff on the long sleeve. Batiste, mull, pongee and China silk are also suggested.



No. 3440—6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.

The pattern comes in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure, and requires two and one-quarter yards of thirty-six-inch material for size thirty-six.

No. 3455 (15 cents).—A charming waist model with or without the yoke is shown in pale-green China silk with yoke of fine allover lace. The sleeves may be full length or just below the elbow, as shown in the illustration. Linen, lawn, batiste, dotted swiss and organdie are also suited to the mode. The pattern can be had in seven sizes, from thirty-two to forty-four inches bust measure. Size thirty-six requires two and one-quarter yards of material thirty-six inches wide.

No. 3455—7 sizes, 32 to 44 inches bust measure.



3444

3448

No. 3461 (15 cents).—Broad tucks are always good style in shirt waists, and this model is particularly pretty as it has a dainty lace chemisette and collar, which gives a soft effect near the face. The model was developed in olive-green taffeta with trimming-bands of the material braided in a darker shade of soutache. This, worn with a broadcloth skirt of the same shade, made a very pretty dress for afternoons. Messaline, linen, lawn and dimity are also recommended. The pattern is cut in seven sizes, from thirty-two to forty-four

inches bust measure. Size thirty-six requires two and five-eighths yards of material thirty-six inches wide.

THE average evening dress shows a simple arrangement of low-cut bodice and sleeve in one piece, or is finished with a very low-cut underbody with hardly distinguishable shoulder straps. This in turn is covered with a shimmering transparent tunic, with very short sleeves, edged with a beaded fringe.

Deep yokes of chiffon made in peasant blouse styles are also taking well. The medium low round necks and short sleeves of the yoke are in most instances edged with gold, embroidered in Egyptian design.

As regards trimmings for afternoon dresses, these naturally depend upon the character of materials used. For instance, silks of Persian design, veiled with navy-blue chiffon or marquisette, showing white coin spots, have folds of the Persian silk as girdle and blouse trimmings. Printed cottons and silks in Egyptian and Indian designs, veiled with black or dark-colored voiles, nets or chiffons, are trimmed with bands of metal and jewel combinations in Egyptian and Persian designs. Colored embroidered motifs and bands repeating the colors of the material used for the underbody are also seen.

The peasant blouse continues in favor for afternoon dresses. With these blouses are worn chemisettes of lace or net, while undersleeves of lace reach to the elbow or just below it.

Handsome embroidered cotton nets and marquisettes are also materials that are said to be taking very well. Tunic and blouse styles seem to be having the preference.

Colored tunics in short lengths belted at the waist with a black patent or colored leather belt are novelties for wear with white lingerie dresses. They are made of blue linen or pongee and embroidered with horizontal Persian palm-leaf designs in white. They are slit at the side from the under-arm to the hem. Although fitting the figure closely effective glimpses are had of the white gown worn beneath.

Long tunics of colored linen, trimmed with dyed linen laces to match, are other novel styles for over-dress wear. Chiffon, voile and marquisette tunics in black or colors, with or without embroideries, are also seen in great variety.

A few flounced skirts have been brought out made of old-fashioned silks and brocades.



No. 3461—7 sizes, 32 to 44 inches bust measure.

Lovely Frocks for Well-Dressed Women

No. 3444 (15 cents).—The illustration portrays a charming afternoon gown developed in white serge and worn over a guimpe of Irish crochet lace. The braiding was done in white soutache. The sleeve-cap is cut in one with the side-front and back sections of the waist. The skirt has five gores, the front panel extending to the shoulder seam. The front panel and side gores meet the two-piece circular flounce in tunic effect and the back gores continue to the lower edge of the skirt, a new feature which is worthy of notice in many of the latest models. Linen, poplin, rep, broadcloth or any of the firmer materials would be equally effective, worn over a guimpe of all-over lace, net or batiste. The pattern comes in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure, and requires for size thirty-six, four and one-quarter yards of material forty-four inches wide. The skirt measures three and one-quarter yards around the bottom.

THE vogue for black and white is very pronounced this season. There are chic little walking frocks of black and white printed foulard, chiffon, etc., trimmed in black silk and with coats of the black silk.

Women have not put aside black with the coming of summer days and a surprising number of black street costumes are to be noted wherever fashionable folk congregate. Many of these costumes are in soft, satiny black silk and chiffon, silk and etamine, silk and cashmere or serge, or all silk, and they usually take the form of frock and coat, the coat being entirely of the silk, while the frock

No. 3448 (15 cents).—Charming indeed is this dainty gown of pale-gold lansdowne with embroidery banding in the same shade. The construction is simple and at the same time carries out the latest dictates of Dame Fashion. The

fulness at the lower edge of the waist is not gathered into the belt at the front, but drawn around to the under-arm seam and laid in folds, which are apparently held in place by the long, narrow buckle, which can be used or not, as one desires. The three-piece skirt is lengthened by circular flounce. Inset pieces extend to the waistline at the sides and the back. The skirt can be made with inverted pleat or habit back. The neck in this instance was cut in V shape, but may be worn high with a standing collar if the wearer desires. Linen, poplin, serge and taffeta are also suited to the mode. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure. Size thirty-six requires seven yards of thirty-six-inch material. The skirt measures three and three-quarter yards around the lower edge.

is largely of the other material trimmed with the silk. Often the frock skirt is of silk up to where it meets the coat.

Some exceedingly good-looking tailored

models are in a black pongee, and oddly enough several of the smartest models of this type seen recently have been trimmed in a black silk of high luster or satin. One Paris model particularly smart was of the black raw silk with pipings of black satin and had a curious Eton or bolero jacket arrangement with a collar of Japanese blue embroidery.



3444, Ladies' Dress

3448, Ladies' Dress

Charming Summer Frock, Shirt Waist and Tucked Skirt



3462, Ladies' Costume

and trimmings being used by smart dressers. The narrow silhouette which is being adopted by Paris dressmakers well emphasizes the Egyptian idea, especially with transparent and beaded over-dresses.

Marabout is a favorite trimming for summer evening wraps. It is not new, however, as it has been extensively used for the same purpose during the winter. It bids fair to continue in popular favor throughout the season. The natural marabout shades take best, although with a white chiffon scarf wrap white marabout has the preference.

Cashmere shawls are being adopted for evening wear. Many women prefer chiffons and other light-weight fabrics, consequently chiffons and crepes printed with Persian and Indian designs and colorings are appearing.

Wraps and coats are shown in a wide variety of styles. Among the novelties are quaint types of cape-like cut, reaching to the waist and tied at the back in fichu form.

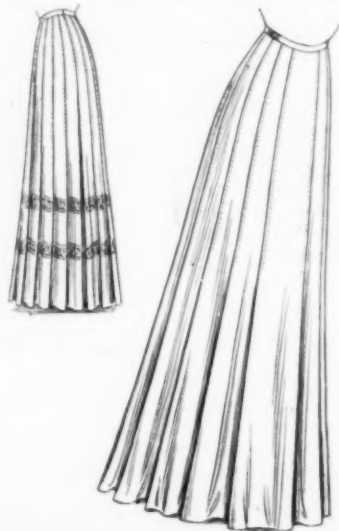
Separate short coats of black satin are a smart dress accessory.

No. 3462 (15 cents).—A charming dress like the model was reproduced in pale-blue linen with trimming of white Cluny lace. The bolero, with body and sleeves in one, was finished around the edges with a bias band of the material. The skirt is a three-piece model with inset pieces at the sides and a circular flounce, but gives the effect of the tunic, which is so popular this season. Pongee, messaline, taffeta and linen are appropriate materials for summer wear, but for cool evenings one might have a dress like the model in broadcloth or cashmere with an allover lace bolero. The pattern can be had in five sizes, from thirty-two to forty inches bust measure, and requires six and one-quarter yards of material thirty-six inches wide for size thirty-six. The skirt measures three yards around the lower edge.

No. 3443 (15 cents).—For a strictly tailored shirt waist to be worn with two-piece suits there is nothing neater and smarter than this model with alternating wide and narrow tucks. These waists are not only made in linen, lawn and other wash materials, but in silk and woolen materials to match the skirt. A standing collar and neat bow tie finish the neck. The pattern comes in seven sizes, from thirty-two to forty-four inches bust measure. Size thirty-six requires three and one-half yards of material twenty-seven inches wide.

No. 3458 (15 cents).—Pleated skirts promise to be popular this season, and this one is a particularly well-cut model in seven gores, and might be used as part of a costume or worn with different waists. Ramie linen, poplin, pongee, cashmere and broadcloth are suitable materials. The pattern is cut in eight sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-six inches waist measure. The skirt may be made in round or shorter length, and requires five yards of material forty-four inches wide for size twenty-six. With the pleats drawn out it measures four and one-eighth yards around the bottom.

EGYPTIAN, Indian and Persian designs and colors are prominent in some of the materials



No. 3458—8 sizes, 22 to 36 inches waist measure.

Fashions for Summer Days

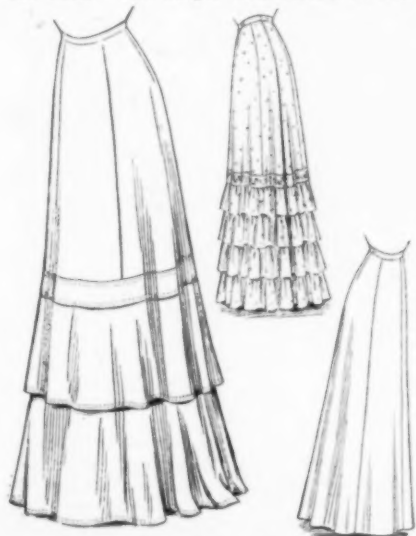
No. 3464 (15 cents).—Pale-blue linen is used to excellent advantage in making this stylish summer gown, which might be chosen for morning or afternoon wear, according to the material selected for its development. The Dutch collar and turn-back cuffs are daintily button-holed and embroidered in white floss. Bone-trimmed buttons and a narrow satin tie complete the costume. A broad Gibson tuck extends over either shoulder, terminating at yoke depth in front. The skirt is a well-cut seven-gored model with a pleat at each seam and an inverted pleat at the back. The closing is effected at the left side of the front.



No. 3463—6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.

be slipped on over the head. This also allows the waist to be easily laundered. The front is tucked to yoke depth, while the back is stitched to the waistline. Soft silks, lingerie, batiste and soft woollens are materials best suited to the mode. The pattern can be had in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure. The thirty-six size requires three and three-eighths yards of material twenty-seven inches wide.

No. 3465 (15 cents).—Fashion predicts the return of ruffles and flounces, and as they are among the most graceful of summer modes they will be welcomed by the woman of fashion. This model is cut in five gores with an inverted pleat at the back. The larger illustration shows the model with two



No. 3465—6 sizes, 22 to 32 inches waist measure.

Poplin, ramie linen, gingham and chambray are all suited to the mode. The pattern can be had in seven sizes, from thirty-two to forty-four inches bust measure, and requires for size thirty-six, six and one-eighth yards of thirty-six-inch material. The skirt measures three and three-eighths yards around the lower edge.

No. 3463 (15 cents).—The unusual closing is the special feature about this stunning shirt waist, which is sure to be becoming to all women. The closing is effected on the shoulder and down the sleeves, thus doing away with any hems back or front, and the waist may



3464



3464, Ladies' Dress

circular flounces which would be very pretty made in serge, linen or rep. The smaller illustration shows the model made with the four straight ruffles which might be developed in soft batiste, mull, organdie and lawn, and worn with a waist of the same material would make a charming costume. The pattern is cut in six sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-two inches waist measure. Size twenty-six requires five and one-eighth yards of material thirty-six inches wide, with three and one-half yards of thirty-six-inch material for the flounces or two and one-quarter yards for the ruffles. The width around the bottom is three and one-quarter yards.

NECKWEAR with dainty touches of color is very fashionable this season. An attractive frill collar has a pleated one-sided jabot to match, which consists of a single frill, about six inches wide at the top. This is frequently edged with colored batiste or buttonholing.

There are dainty striped, dotted and bordered dimities and batistes which could be most effectively used in straight and bias bands for trimming and edging frill collars and jabots. These effects are also used on lingerie waists.

The Very Latest Models in Coats and Skirts

No. 3466 (15 cents).—The coat shown under this number is one of the season's latest modes, having the body and sleeves in one. The model illustrated was developed in dark-blue bengaline and trimmed with braid in self-tone, mingled with touches of Chantecler red. The lower edge may be in either of two outlines. For a separate coat, taffeta, pongee and broadcloth are suggested, and with a skirt to match, linen, voile or poplin would be very effective. The pattern can be had in six sizes, from thirty-two to forty-two inches bust measure. Size thirty-six requires three and three-eighths yards of material thirty-six inches wide.

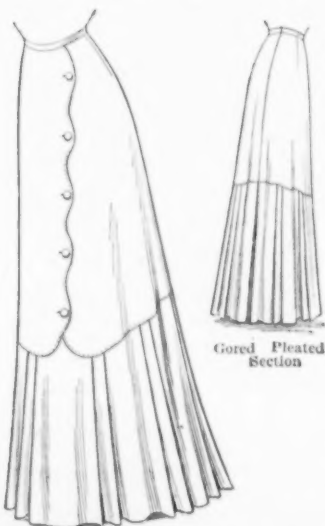
No. 3447 (15 cents).—Short coats promise to be popular this season, and this one is a particularly stylish model. Separate coats like the model are being made in taffeta, bengaline and Shantung, and worn with voile and cloth skirts. A very pretty and novel idea is to have a dress of foulard

trimmed with serge and the coat of serge with collar facing of foulard. A very pretty suit would result if this coat model were used with some pretty skirt of the same material. The pattern comes in seven sizes, from thirty-two to forty-four inches bust measure, and requires three yards of thirty-six-inch material for size thirty-six.

No. 3453 (15 cents).—Gored skirts are always popular for any season of the year. This model is cut in seven gores and lengthened by a circular flounce, which can be made in either of two lengths, the sweep or round length. As part of a costume it would be a very pretty model, or could be worn with separate waists. It might be developed in serge, linen, poplin, rep or cashmere. The pattern can be had in eight sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-six inches waist measure, and requires for size twenty-six, four and three-eighths yards of material thirty-six inches wide. The width around the lower edge is three and three-eighths yards.

No. 3467 (15 cents).—A very attractive skirt model is shown under this number, which can be used as a separate skirt or with a waist to match, making a very stylish costume. The special feature of this model is the scalloped edge on the front of the circular upper portion, to which the gored pleated lower section is attached. The pleats

are arranged in clusters of two, forming an inverted pleat in back. The closing is at the center-back. Linen, rep, serge and broadcloth are suited to the mode. The pattern can be had in six sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-two inches waist measure, and requires five yards of material thirty-six inches wide for size twenty-six. The width around the bottom is four and one-half yards.



No. 3467—6 sizes, 22 to 32 inches waist measure.

Gored Pleated Section

VERY smart are some of the new linen and rep suits. These consist usually of short, jaunty jackets and pleated, semi-circular or gored skirts. The cutaway jacket is particularly well favored at the present time. Some of the new models show the long, rolling revers, others are cut rather high up, and a few are made with waistcoats. A few modified blouses are also shown.

A favorite trimming on the linen suits consists of bright-colored linen collars and cuffs, which are so buttoned on that two or three different sets can be worn with a suit. Foulard, satin and Oriental silks are sometimes used on linen suits; but hand-embroidery, lace or some washable fabric is usually preferred, being much more practical.

The popularity of the blonde shades no doubt explains the reason why the demand for natural-colored linen is so strong this season. White, gray, light-blue, golden brown, helio and rose are among the shades that are now popular and much in demand.

While pearl and self-covered buttons are largely used on these washable suits, some smart models are being made up with brass buttons, giving somewhat of a military effect.

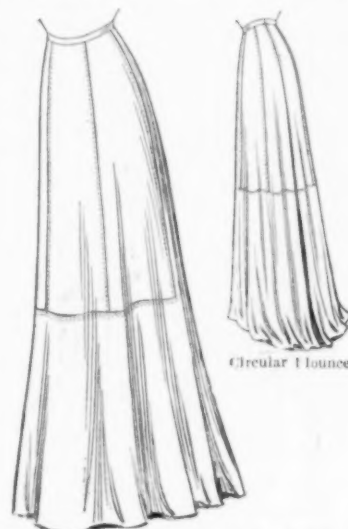
A few of the linen suits are handsomely braided and hand-embroidered, but the tendency at present is largely toward the plain tailored effects.

Many novel effects in pleated skirts are shown. Pretty models having cluster pleats, with panels inserted between them, are now being made up.

The plain gored or semi-circular skirt, with or without wide folds, is also being used.



No. 3466—6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.



No. 3453—8 sizes, 22 to 36 inches waist measure.

Circular Flounce

Dainty Lounging Robe and Attractive House Gown

No. 3402 (15 cents).—This dainty lounging robe or wrapper was developed in cream-white viyella with pale-blue stripes and effectively trimmed with lace edging and ribbon rosettes. The lower portion is gathered to the waist at the Empire waistline and worn with or without the narrow belt, which terminates at the front panel. Cotton crêpe, organdie and crossbar dimity are also recommended as suitable materials. The pattern is cut in seven sizes, from thirty-two to forty-four inches bust measure. Size thirty-six requires nine and three-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide.

VERY pretty costumes for afternoon wear are being shown made of striped voiles and marquisesettes, posed over bright-colored but pliable satins of soft texture. The veiling completely covers the lining, reaching to the edge of the skirt.

A smart model of black and white striped voile, made over a lining of peach-blow satin, was trimmed with bias bands of elephant-gray messaline outlining the skirt hem, round neck, sleeve edges and girdle line. Another feature of this gown was the white silk, lace-made guimpe and undersleeves worn with it.

Transparencies continue in favor, and the vogue appears to be increasing. It now includes a wider range of sheer fabrics than was the case at the beginning of the season.

Persian and floral printed designs are seen, together with stripes and

No. 3459 (15 cents).—A delightfully cool and attractive summer house gown or wrapper is shown under this number, in soft white crossbarred mull with wreaths of delicate lavender flowers. The waist portion is gathered onto a

pointed yoke of fine Valenciennes lace. The body and sleeves are cut in one piece and the waist may be belted in with beading or ribbon, or left free, as the wearer desires. Among other suitable fabrics are organdie, lawn, cotton crêpe and soft woolen materials. The pattern can be had in eight sizes, from thirty-two to forty-six inches bust measure, and requires for size thirty-six, six yards of material thirty-six inches wide.

The crêping process has been used with much success upon China and foulard silks, as well as chiffon.

Crêpon weaves are being introduced in light-weight and in plain or jacquard effects for high-style summer costumes. A vogue of these materials is indicated for early autumn.



3402, Ladies' Wrapper

3459, Ladies' Wrapper



3402

checks, in various color combinations, upon nets, voiles and marquisesettes. A novelty is a handsome allover floral design in black or gray upon white voile. This can be used over a foundation of bright-colored, high-lustered satin in order to obtain the best results.

Chiffons are prominent, and, together with foulard and China silks, offer handsome bordered novelties among their designs.

Crêped materials are very fashionable.

Two-toned taffetas and ombré effects in chiffons continue of interest.

The Persian mousselines and chiffons are very lovely; all these have charming possibilities in connection with the veiling so much in evidence. Wonderful Persian borders are used with plain one-tone materials and Persian ribbons, Persian parasols, Persian scarfs and even rough Persian hat braids, in which are blended the soft Persian colorings, are concessions to the fad for these colors and designs.



3459

A Unique Apron and Frock for Summer Mornings

No. 3441 (15 cents).—Style and comfort were well considered in designing this simple house dress. The fronts are gathered to a pointed yoke, while the back is plain. The sleeves may be long, in the regular shirt style, or gathered into a band below the elbow. The skirt is cut in five gores and is lengthened by a straight gathered flounce, which may be made in round or shorter length. The shops are showing such a wide variety of materials suitable for these garments that one may easily be satisfied. Among the most popular of these are cotton crêpes, gingham, percale, lawn and organdie. The pattern comes in seven sizes, from thirty-two to forty-four inches bust measure, and requires six and one-quarter yards of material thirty-six inches wide for size thirty-six.

No. 3460 (10 cents).—The first thing a woman will think about in buying the pattern of this useful apron is the simplicity of construction. The body and sleeves are cut in one, doing away with the necessity of having to sew a sleeve into the armhole. Among the materials suitable for aprons are percale, chambray, gingham and lawn. The pattern can be had in seven sizes, from thirty-two to forty-four inches bust measure. Size thirty-six requires four and one-quarter yards of material thirty-six inches wide.

THE quantity of lace used upon the evening frocks and elaborate models is tremendous and there is an unprecedented demand for such fine laces as Chantilly, Point d'Angleterre, Lierre and the exquisite French nets. In heavy lace the Venetian is first favorite, and surprisingly lovely imitations of the lace are offered at moderate prices this season, though the fine imitations are not cheap and much of the real Venetian is sold at high prices. The laces silk hand run are popular, too, and real Irish is always in demand, although Venetian is now used where heavy Irish was once inevitable.

The use of black lace on white satin, chiffon, etc., is very general, and here again one often finds the addition of the vivid color note to which we have referred before in connection with black and white frocks.

One of the best evening models we have seen was a clinging white satin whose skirt from the knees down was of satin in that exquisite shade now called cerise, but which certainly must have a name implying something softer and lovelier than cerise. Where white joins cerise, the lower edge of the flounce just binding the line of union, is an eight-inch flounce of fine black Chantilly with straight edge, and a little above on the white skirt is another lace flounce.

The lace is so fine and soft and the satin so supple and clinging that these flounces give on awkward bouffancy. The low-cut bodice is of the black lace simply full around the neck and into a girdle of the cerise, around whose top runs a soft scarf of black tulle knotted in a bow at the top of the girdle in front. A rhinestone ornament is in the center of this bow and under the lace around the décolletage is a scroll embroidery in brilliants, while the tiny sleeve of white tulle over which the black lace droops is draped and held by ornaments of brilliants.

Intricate color schemes are introduced in models whose general appearance is simple by the use of changeable tissues, changeable foundations, etc. One lovely frock of changeable silk mouseline or tissue of some sort was of soft green and blue in the sea tints, the green predominating in the shifting color. On this surface was a design of small palm leaves in beautifully blended Persian tones. This tissue was made up over a changeable taffeta whose tones were a yellowish wood brown and blue. The design and lines of the frock were of the utmost simplicity, but so perfectly had the designer blended his colorings that the model spoke loudly of an artist maker.

Chiffon jumpers in popular-striped effects, including blue and white, brown and white and black and white colorings, are having quite a vogue. These are worn over colored China silk or sheer white lace underbodies. Embroidered and braid-trimmed net jumpers are also popular, especially in navy and black.



No. 3400—7 sizes, 32 to 44 inches bust measure.



No. 3441—7 sizes, 32 to 44 inches bust measure.

Dressing Sacques and Underwear



No. 3446—8 sizes, 32 to 46 inches bust measure.

No. 3446 (15 cents).—Simplicity and style were considered in designing this charming dressing sacque, which was developed in soft white flannel and fastened with a bow of blue satin ribbon to match the trimming around the edges. The body and sleeves are cut in one and the lower edge of the sleeve is finished with a turn-back pointed cuff. Other materials suited to the mode are challie, lawn, organdie and cotton crepe. The pattern can be had in eight sizes, from thirty-two to forty-six inches bust measure, and requires for size thirty-six

in gaining real admiration. If an attractive mind and interest in others are not reflected in her face, she will be passed by as uninteresting.

An expressive face, on the other hand, may not be specially regular in contour, and some of its features may be open to doubt. Even its complexion may be faulty. And yet it is pretty—pretty because it is



No. 3454—7 sizes, 32 to 44 inches bust measure.

two yards of the goods woven in the thirty-six-inch width.

No. 3450 (10 cents).—The picture drawers which can be made plain or elaborately trimmed. The pattern provides for a straight gathered ruffle and a circular one. The most essential garment in milady's wardrobe or trousseau, and as the fit of the costume depends largely upon the fit of the underwear, one always welcomes a new model. Nainsook, longcloth and crossbar dimity are among the favored materials. The pattern comes in seven sizes, from twenty-two to thirty-four inches waist measure. Size twenty-six requires two and three-quarter yards of material thirty-six inches wide.

No. 3454 (15 cents).—One of the daintiest of dressing sacques is shown under this number. Silk mull in a delicate shade of green was used in this instance, with sailor collar and flowing sleeves trimmed with dainty Valenciennes lace and insertion and gathered into the waist with a band of beading, run with satin ribbon of the same shade. The smaller illustration shows the model collarless, hanging loose at the waist, and a long bishop sleeve, which may be cut off to elbow length if one desires. Gingham, chambray, organdie and batiste are also recommended as suitable fabrics. The pattern comes in seven sizes, from thirty-two to forty-four inches bust measure, and requires three and seven-eighths yards of twenty-seven-inch material for size thirty-six.

It is almost impossible for the face which lacks expression to be attractive. A girl's features may be of ideal regularity, her complexion of cream and roses and her hair of the most luxuriant and glossy character, and yet she may not succeed

shows a pair of open

any stretch of imagination could be called handsome, but this same girl never fails to attract the opposite sex to her side.

Envious sisters can see nothing in her, and the casual observer may agree with them. But watch this same girl closely when she converses with a man, or woman either, for the matter of that, and notice the varying expressions of her face. There is interest in every feature. She does not listen to her companion merely to show polite courtesy, but exhibits deep sympathy by her looks of concern, should the topic of conversation be sad.

Her face lights up with pleasure when a friend approaches. It invites confidence, and ere a man is aware of the fact he is talking to her as he would to a chum, and finding in the interest depicted in her face encouragement or sympathy, as the case might be.

Nature, of course, has given different girls different expressions. There is one type of girl, for instance, from whose face the bright, merry smile cannot be driven, no matter what the trouble may be. And it is well for us that there are such girls in the world—who can help a man look on the bright side of things at the darkest hour, and encourage him to try again when failures seem likely to swamp him.

The girl with the twinkly, laughing eyes is the girl who always has her program full when she goes to a dance. To cultivate a merry expression, draw the eyelids together and wrinkle up the corners of the eyes. A very little smile added to this will produce a bright expression. A man always feels when he looks at the merry girl that those are the eyes that he would like to see twinkling over his coffee every morning.



No. 3450—7 sizes, 22 to 34 inches waist measure.

Pretty and Becoming Fashions for Misses

No. 3485 (15 cents).—An exceptionally smart model for a misses' coat suit is shown under this number. Linen, serge, pongee and rep are the favored materials for summer suits. The model shown was developed in cream-white serge with braid trimming in self-tone and large pearl buttons. A broad Gibson tuck, under which the belt disappears, extends over each shoulder and to the lower edge of the coat. A turn-back cuff and a pointed collar, ending in sailor fashion in back, complete the model. The skirt is a well-cut pleated model in seven gores. The pattern can be had in six sizes, from thirteen to eighteen years. Size fifteen requires six yards of forty-four-inch material.

No. 3468 (15 cents).—Soft mull in a beautiful shade of mauve was used in the reproduction of this dainty afternoon costume for a miss. The prettily-shaped yoke of allover lace and the body and sleeve-cap in one are the special features of this costume. The skirt is cut in seven gores and pleated to yoke depth. Lawn, batiste, soft silks



No. 3485—6 sizes, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 years.

and woolens are suggested, and the model may be worn with or without a guimpe, as one prefers. The pattern comes in six sizes, from thirteen to eighteen years, and requires five yards of material thirty-six inches wide for fifteen-year size.

No. 3484 (15 cents).—The shops are showing so many pretty summer materials of firmer texture, such as linens, rep, Shantung and serge, that one has a wide variety to select from. This stylish dress was made of Copenhagen-blue Shantung and worn over a guimpe of dainty white batiste and Valenciennes insertion. The pleated skirt section is straight, with a deep hem at the bottom. The pattern can be had in five sizes, from fourteen to eighteen years. The sixteen-year size requires five and one-quarter yards of material thirty-six inches wide.

VEILED effects are as popular this season for misses as they are for ladies, and chiffon, marquise and voile are largely used for this purpose.

Fine serges are unusually fashionable this season, and while navy blue is given the preference, there has also been a large demand for light tans and grays, as well as for a few high colors, such as rose, green, Nattier blue and wistaria. Quite a number of hairline stripes are being used.

Mannish materials, particularly in soft grays, are being used for making misses' suits.

Tussahs are considered very smart. While plain weaves are given the preference, some of the novelties are also called for.

All the new blouse suits have the fulness drawn into a belt, thus avoiding any bulkiness around the waist and making a garment that looks well and is easy to fit. Although there has been considerable interest shown in the fancier suits, belted suits are the most popular—the plain tailormades. The latter are constructed either like a man's cutaway or a sack coat. Both styles are considered good.



No. 3468—6 sizes, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 years.



No. 3484—5 sizes, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 years.

Dressy Frocks for Young People

No. 3469 (15 cents).—Charming indeed is this dainty costume, which is suited to all soft materials, such as mull, organdie, batiste, foulard and China silk. The model was reproduced in Copenhagen-blue foulard adorned with sprays of hand-embroidery. The yoke and sleeves were made of white allover lace over muslin de soie. The body and sleeve-caps cut in one piece are the special feature of the waist, which is joined to the skirt by means of a belt. The five-gored gathered skirt has a yoke which is quite narrow at the sides and the front extends in panel effect half way down the skirt. The pattern is cut in five sizes, from fourteen to eighteen years, and requires five and three-eighths yards of thirty-six-inch material for the sixteen-year size.

No. 3477 (15 cents).—Style and comfort were well considered in designing this misses' costume in Russian effect. The neck is cut in square outline and the trimming band extends down the left side to the lower edge of the skirt, giving the effect of a side closing, while the dress really closes at the center-back. The skirt is circular, lengthened by a circular flounce, and is joined to the waist by a band of trimming. For cool days the dress may be made with long sleeves and high neck, as shown in the small illustration at the bottom of the page. Materials suggested are linen, gingham, chambray, poplin and percale.



3469, Misses' Dress

3477, Misses' Dress
in Russian Effect

3474, Misses' Dress
with Chemisette

The pattern can be had in five sizes, from fourteen to eighteen years, and requires for the sixteen-year-size, six yards of material thirty-six inches wide.

No. 3474 (15 cents).—A very effective and becoming Princess dress like the model was developed in pale-blue linen with sleeve puffs and chemisette of white allover embroidery. Hand embroidery was used to great advantage, making the model one to suit the most fastidious miss. The dress closes at the left side of the panel. The skirt portion is in six gores with straight pleated sections and a deep hem at the lower edge.

A very smart and pretty summer frock indeed for a young girl can be made like this pattern of cream-white serge, worn over a guimpe of allover lace, allover embroidery or tucked China silk. Such a

frock can be plainly finished by rows of stitching, or if one wishes to make it more elaborate the front can be braided in white soutache. Foulard or some of the new mercerized cottons that closely imitate foulard would also be very becoming made up in this style. It could be plainly completed by rows of stitching or trimmed with fancy silk braid.

Other appropriate fabrics are poplin, piqué, cashmere and pongee. The pattern comes in five sizes, from fourteen to eighteen years. Size sixteen requires six and one-half yards of material woven in the thirty-six-inch width.



Serviceable and Becoming Styles

No. 3479 (15 cents).—Plain dresses are always welcomed by the woman who makes her children's clothes as she may trim them elaborately if she desires. This dress has a straight gathered skirt joined to the waist by means of a belt. The neck may be either high or square. Three styles of sleeves are provided in the pattern, a leg-o'-mutton, long bishop and short puff. Gingham, chambray, percale and lawn are materials suggested. The pattern comes in five sizes, from two to ten years. The six-year size requires two and three-eighths yards of material thirty-six inches wide.



No. 3479—5 sizes, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

serge and may be buttonholed or left plain. The hat is usually made of the same material as the coat. The crown may be unbuttoned and in this way easily laundered. The pattern comes in five sizes, from six months to four years. The two-year size requires, for dress, two yards of thirty-six-inch material; for coat, one and one-half yards of thirty-six-inch material, and for hat, seven-eighths of a yard of thirty-six-inch material.

No. 3478 (15 cents).—Natural-color pongee made this stylish coat for a girl. The straps which extend across the sides are cut in one with the front and back sections of the coat and may be cut off if desired. Linen, poplin, serge and any of the light-weight broadcloths are also suggested as suited to the mode. The pattern can be had in four sizes, from six to twelve



No. 3471—5 sizes, 6 months, 1, 2, 3 and 4 years.

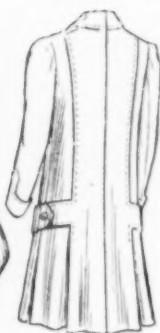
years, and requires three yards of material thirty-six inches wide for the eight-year size.

ARE YOU over-sensitive? If you are, try to overcome it at once for there is no more uncomfortable person living to get along with. You must try to realize that others are more interested in their own affairs than in yours, and that however cutting their comments and unjust their criticism, and however deeply these may sink into your soul, they are only passing, transitory incidents with them.

You must realize that if two people whisper they are not necessarily whispering about you, and if they are it is of no consequence and simply shows their lack of breeding. On public occasions you must realize that others are thinking of themselves, or of subjects in hand, quite as much as they are of you and how you behave. You must realize that even if you do something foolish it will only make a passing impression on others, and that they will like you none the less for it.

You must practice externalizing your thoughts. If criticized, you must ask yourself whether the criticism is just or unjust. If just, learn to accept and act upon it; if unjust, learn to classify the critic as unreasonable, thoughtless or

ill-natured, place him in the appropriate mental compartment, throw the criticism into the intellectual wastebasket and proceed upon your way. This practice, difficult at first, will, if assiduously cultivated, become more and more automatic and will materially modify a fruitful source of worry, and will probably save you many sleepless nights and unpleasant days.



No. 3478—4 sizes, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

Novel and Pretty Frocks for Little Folks

No. 3473 (15 cents).—One of the most novel and prettiest of summer dresses for little girls is here shown and is suitable for best or general wear. The model illustrated is developed in pale-blue linen. The tucked inset section at the sides gives the effect of an over-dress, which is so fashionable this season. An inverted pleat either side and at the center-back gives extra fullness to the skirt section. Another pretty dress like the model was shown in white piqué, the front, collar and cuffs being elaborately embroidered. Poplin, serge, cashmere, rep, piqué and pongee are also suggested as suitable materials. The pattern comes in four sizes, from six to twelve years, and requires two and three-quarter yards of material thirty-six inches wide for the eight-year size.



3473, Girls' Dress

No. 3472 (15 cents).—This is a very dainty dress for parties or other little festive occasions which delight the heart of every small maid, and for such wear may be made of embroidery flouncing, bordered mull and lawn, dotted swiss or any other appropriate materials. The dress is especially designed so that the embroidery flouncing or bordered material need not be cut. For general wear, gingham, chambray and percale are recommended. The pattern provides for a plain guimpe, which may be elaborately trimmed if desired, and may have full-length or shorter sleeves. The pattern comes in four sizes, from six to twelve years, and requires for the eight-year size, two and one-eighth yards of material thirty-six inches wide, with one and seven-eighths yards of thirty-six-inch material for the guimpe.



3472, Girls' Surplice Dress



3476, Girls' Dress

chambray, percale and linen are suggested. The pattern is cut in four sizes, from six to twelve years, and requires three and seven-eighths yards of twenty-seven-inch material for size eight.

A GREAT many combinations are seen in the new gowns, and as a result bordered materials are plentiful in all grades of fabrics. The Shantung offer some of the most effective border treatments. And some of the foulards are far from inartistic.

Bands and border treatments are about the most frequent trimmings on the new and elaborate gowns. One seen lately comes to mind. The straight plain gown itself was of very fine black silk net made over white chiffon, which in

turn veiled white satin. The skirt and bodice were both gathered baby fashion into the girdle and the train of the skirt was of medium length. A wide band of white Irish crochet crossed the bodice surplice fashion, entirely covering it but for the under-arm pieces and the lower part of the sleeves, which stopped at the elbow, with a wisp of white tulle falling off in "angel" style. The band also crossed the skirt at the front. In both waist and skirt the band was bordered with black satin. There was a wide white crushed silk girdle. White lace filled in the low V at the front. The effect of the white lace bordered with black over the veiled white of the skirt was most effective.

There seems to be a general tendency to cut the back of the skirt in two with a draping or band trimming that comes well onto the hips. This treatment may be most effective, and then again it may be far from slightly. One finds it in tunics that dip low at the sides and it may be are low at the front, but that slope upward in the back. On some figures they are very trying and on some they are most unbecoming. The woman who is having a gown made or is buying a suit with such a treatment should watch carefully that the effect is right.

In all displays of smart costumes, the wide plain skirt band contrasting in color with the upper part of the gown is a prevailing feature. Black is used for such lower skirt parts with bright-toned upper parts.



3473



3472



3472



3476

The dress was worn over a guimpe, which appears at the neck and below the sleeve-caps. White mull was used for the guimpe and embroidered to match the inset pieces of the dress. For general wear, gingham,

Some Dear Little Frocks

No. 3483 (15 cents).—Nothing is so dainty and becoming to the small maid as this dear little Empire dress. The skirt section is cut in five gores and is pleated into the Empire yoke. The model shown was developed in pale-blue soft silk, with yoke and undersleeves of white allover embroidery. Albatross, linen, chambray and pongee are also suggested. The pattern comes in four sizes, from two to eight years, and requires three yards of material thirty-six inches wide for the four-year size.

No. 3475 (15 cents).—The co-ed dress still continues to be popular and is shown in the shops in many variations. This model shows the plain body lengthened by a straight pleated skirt. The trimming band is applied and may be omitted if desired. The pattern provides for a plain guimpe which may be trimmed or not. For very warm days the dress may be worn without a guimpe. Gingham, chambray, percale, linen and serge are suitable materials. The pattern is in five sizes, from two to ten years. The six-year-size requires two and three-quarter yards of thirty-six-inch material, with one and one-half yards of thirty-six-inch material for the guimpe.

No. 3482 (15 cents).—Cream-white challie with a tiny red dot made this dear little frock, which has a front panel

and a straight pleated skirt. A broad Gibson tuck extends over each shoulder, terminating at yoke depth in front. The trimming bands were made of plain white material with red pipings and dainty white pearl buttons on the points. These bands may be omitted and the dress made with high neck and long sleeves, as shown in the smaller illustration at the bottom of the page. Other materials are poplin, gingham, nun's-veiling and China silk. The pattern is cut in



No. 3475—5 sizes, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

four sizes, from four to ten years. Size six requires two and seven-eighths yards of material forty-four inches wide.

SOME very pretty lingerie frocks for both ladies and misses are now being made of sheer batiste. These dresses copy the extreme of the undraped narrow-skirted styles,



3483, Child's Empire Dress

3482, Child's Dress

The skirt itself is a little fuller than the narrow skirt we have been seeing for the last three months.

One-piece dresses of linen and gingham are seen everywhere. Chambray gingham in plain colors and white, including good shades of pink and tan, are trimmed with bias bands and bodice frills of fine checked gingham matching the dress materials. Low-cut Dutch or middy blouse necks are features of these dresses.

Linen reps, in peasant or smock styles, are also in good demand. Dressy little gowns made of cotton voiles in striped or checked designs are shown made in the popular loose-fitting styles of the moment, with skirt gathered into foot-bands of practical widths, or pleated in simple fashion.

Printed organdies and muslins, together with China silks and foulards, are taking well in tunic or polonaise models. Sleeve and bodice in one piece is a feature of present vogues.

Evening dresses made of exquisite black Chantilly and other fine-meshed laces, worn over underdresses of two-toned pastel-colored taffetas or plain colored satins, are extremely fashionable. Bits of jet are used for trimmings, in the form of buckles and girdle ornaments. Black satin buckles are also used. These are made over lightweight stiffenings and covered with the satin. The buckles are used, together with choux of maline or ribbon, to locate the knots of the sashes and chiffon draperies which trim the skirts of the latest models.

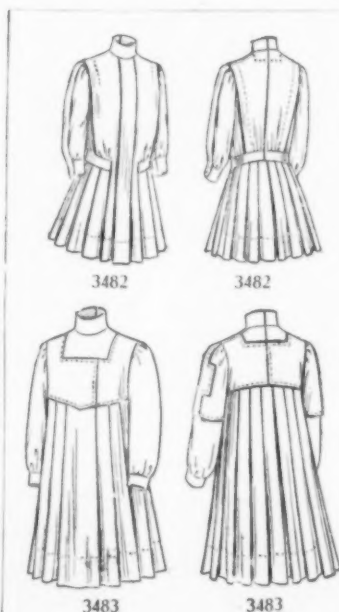
with scarcely any skirt fullness noticeable. They are heavy with hand-embroidery and rich lace insertions. A few show cotton or linen ball fringes and trimmings.

Less expensive white dresses for summer informal wear are made of marquisettes or voiles, or the ever-present white linens or lawns.

Tunic styles in these dresses are very popular, and will continue their vogue throughout the summer. Heavy colored embroideries in Egyptian and Persian colors and designs trim the skirts of a few lingerie models. Laces and embroideries continue to be used in great profusion upon all lingerie dresses, but the outlines of these and all other summer costumes are of the simplest type and style.

White chiffon dresses, cut with the fulness gathered into a foot band of white chiffon, are other desirable styles for formal occasions.

Broad sashes of chiffon draped around the top of the foot-band are a feature that is worthy of consideration.



Underwear for Young and Old and a Child's Apron

No. 3481 (15 cents).—Dainty underwear is always found in our misses' wardrobe. This set is very simple to make and may be made to look very pretty by having a little hand-embroidery on the front of the chemise, which is to be slipped over the head. The closed circular drawers may be trimmed or left plain, according to the amount of trimming used on the chemise. Nainsook, longcloth and crossbarred dimity are suitable materials. The pattern comes in six sizes, from thirteen to eighteen years, and requires for the fifteen-year-size, for chemise, two and three-quarter yards of material thirty-six inches wide, and for drawers, one and one-half yards of material thirty-six inches wide.

No. 3470 (10 cents).—A practical design for a child's apron is shown under this number. In one instance the long bishop sleeves and turn-down collar were used, making it possible to be worn as a morning dress. A sash of the material extends from the side seams and ties in back. As shown in the smaller illustration, the sleeves and collar may be omitted entirely. Gingham, chambray and percale are materials generally used for aprons. The pattern comes in five sizes, from two to ten years. The six-year size requires three and three-eighths yards of material twenty-seven inches wide.

No. 3480 (10 cents).—Long-waisted petticoats are necessary in our little tot's wardrobe when she has some dainty long-waisted dresses. The skirt section is straight and may be made of embroidery or flannel, which can be finished with a deep hem or lace edging. Nainsook, longcloth and soft flannels are suggested. The pattern comes in four sizes, from two to eight years. The four-year size requires two yards of thirty-six-inch material.

Amusements for Children

But it will rain sometimes, in spite of our wishes to the contrary, and I want to tell you how a clever little girlie that I know and dearly love amuses herself.



No. 3470—5 sizes, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.



On the fine days when out for a walk she picks up all the queer-shaped stones she can find, and all the stones with quaintly-formed lines running through them. These she washes very carefully in dolly's bath, and dolly sits by, staring in front of her, not quite sure if her little mistress ought to take such liberties with the tub. When the stones are washed and dried, they are carefully examined to see what they look like. Some have the appearance of a half face, others little lines like a map, and others, again, have queer, conventional marks upon them.

Out comes the paint box. The little maiden sets to work, adds yet another half to the face that was not finished by nature, and you have no idea how pretty it looks when done.

Other stones were traced like a map, with red rivers and blue mountains upon them, and some were painted to resemble fruits and vegetables—long stones were painted red for carrots, apples and pears were easily done. Then some large snail shells were painted in rings all around them, and an oyster shell was painted blue inside and a half moon and stars upon it in white to imitate the sky.

Of course all these were done by the little one herself, and were not an example of good painting, but simply done, as they may be by any ingenious child, as her fancy dictates. Many rainy hours were whiled away happily by this little one at this simple amusement.

Then she got the horse-chestnuts that she found in the lanes; some she hollowed out, and by sticking four pins into them for legs she made work tables and washing tubs for her doll's house; others made chairs. By sticking two pins upright in the top and winding bits of cotton, wool or silk around them she formed a back, then four more pins made the legs, and the chair was complete.

Next I saw a tea set formed of acorn cups, beautifully painted. Inside they were white and outside they were pink and blue and green, each cup a different color.

The acorns were painted white, and these she called hard-boiled eggs—she was a clever little woman, I assure you. I saw whole regiments of dollies dressed in crinkled paper—boys and girls, babies and nurses, all had paper garments.

And all these crêpe paper clothes were made by the little girl herself. It is so easy to make crêpe paper dresses for dollies, she says, for sewing is not at all necessary. You can pinch and pull things into shape and all that is required is a little flour paste to hold them together. Crêpe paper is also splendid for making dolls' hats.



No. 3481—6 sizes, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 years.



No. 3480—4 sizes, 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.



Important Points on Dress Finishing

By MME. ELISE VAUTIER

HERE are, I presume, just as many methods and manners of finishing garments as there are people who finish them. Each one has her own way of working, which she has proved by time and experience to best answer her needs. And which is best all depends on one's point of view. Sixty or seventy years ago, when women did all their sewing by hand, their garments fitted or did not fit, as might be the case, but they were finished beautifully. Every seam was bound or made "pudding bag" fashion (French felled). All hemming was done with the most minute stitches, and at that time the skirts were seven and eight and even—well, it does seem foolish to add anything to an eight-yard skirt, but I am convinced many of them were wider. And all this fulness was gathered in to fit a twenty-inch waist—for no one gored a skirt or had a large waist in those days—and every gather was laid as accurately as though every thread in every stitch had been counted, as perhaps they were sometimes.

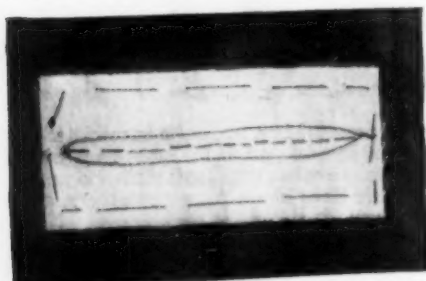


Fig. 2—Illustrates method of preparing material for pocket slit. Model shows right side of goods with basting thread marking where incision is to be made

Whether it was fear of their neighbors detecting their careless finishing and calling them slovenly, or whether their conscience made them invite backaches and bad eyesight, I do not know, but whatever it was, it has gone out of fashion, and the dressmaker of the present day has a different object in view. Her desire is to make the garment becoming and to make the figure look as well as it can. The defects must be hidden and the good points brought out. A certain amount of neatness in finishing is of course desirable, but it should be only a secondary consideration. If the figure to be fitted is full, the seams must be made as elastic as possible and be well boned.

The treatment of seams is indeed quite an item in the art of dressmaking. Different materials, different styles, different figures, require different treatment. However, the main point seems to be that while a seam must be firm enough to resist any strain it may be subject to, it must at the same time be pliable enough to give to the curve of the figure. When fitting a very slender figure almost any

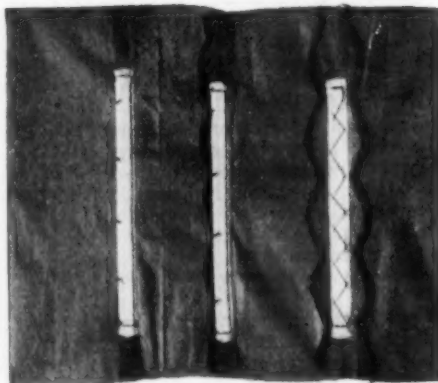


Fig. 1—Three different methods of boning and finishing a waist

pinked or bound. one generally used, and below the waistline, wherever it appears to draw; then the doubled seam is cut into more or less regular scallops, according to the way the seam has been slashed. If the material is to be seamed in with the lining—an unusual thing at the present time—the finish shown in model 1 of Fig. 1 will have to be used. The seam is pressed open, and the bone pinned to position. Stretch the seam

finish may be adopted, but some figures are so full that it is better to finish even their shirt waists with nicked and overcast seams, though French felling is the most popular, and indeed is the quickest and neatest way of finishing a waist of this kind.

Perhaps it will be as well to explain right here that a French fell is made by first stitching the seam on the right side of the garment, and then—after clipping the seam as close to the stitching as may be without fear of raveling—turning it and making a seam on the wrong side that will entirely cover the first.

The seams of a fitted waist are never felled. They are overcast or The latter is the neatest way and is the The seams are nicked at, and just above

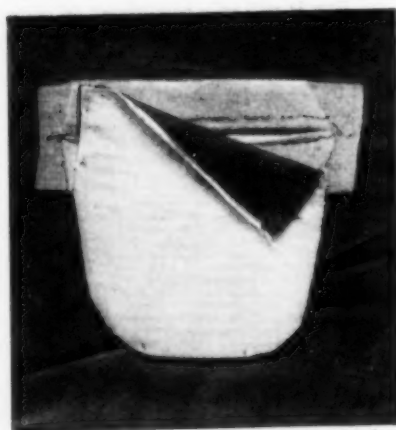


Fig. 3—Shows pocket made and applied to wrong side of coat. The pocket has top turned back to show the facing

Stretch the seam over the bone if possible, and herringbone to the lining. Great care must of course be taken not to catch the stitches through to the outside.

When making a regular dress waist—not a shirt waist—the lining is generally cut and fitted and boned, after which the outer material is draped and fitted over it. In this case the bones may be partially stitched in by machine. See models 2 and 3 in Fig. 1. Model 2 is the general method of finishing, and is the best for ordinary use. It is quickly done, and the bone treated in this way is firm and still has a certain spring to it. You will notice that the seam has been nicked and scalloped as described above, and that the edges are bound together. The binding, by the way, must be put on quite loose. The bone is from six to eight inches long finished. When cutting the

(Continued on page 1120)



Fig. 4—Shows placket finished with an inverted pleat. Notice facing on the right side doubled back under bills of hooks

Just How to Knit a Sweater

By CHARLOTTE BOLDTMAN

LADIES' RIBBED SWEATER.—Use one and one-half pounds of four-fold gold yarn and one skein in contrasting color, working with No. 3 bone needles and No. 12 steel knitting needles.

Begin at the lower edge of the back, using the large needles. Cast on 77 stitches and knit 6 rows in garter stitch.

First pattern row: K 3, p 1 and repeat, ending the row with k 1. Repeat this row over and over until the work is 25 inches long, bringing it to the lowest point of the armhole.

Next 8 rows narrow 1 stitch at each end of every second row, taking care that the narrowed stitches do not upset the rib pattern. On the 69 stitches remaining on the needles, knit for 7 inches more, bringing the work to the top of the back.

Divide for the neck and shoulders as follows: Knit plain across the first 25 stitches and run them onto a thread. Knit and bind the next 19 stitches for the back of the neck, and on the 25 stitches that remain knit in plain garter stitch for 6 rows. Then knit in pattern, increasing 1 stitch at the inside or neck end of every third row, until 24 stitches have been added there. When the work from the shoulder down measures 3 inches begin to increase at the armhole end, increasing 1 stitch at that end of every second row until 12 stitches have been added, when the work should measure 7 inches from the shoulder down. At the end of the last row cast on 12 stitches at the armhole end of the row, for the under-arm section, giving 72 stitches for the width of the front. Knit in pattern until the front is as long as the back, ending with 6 rows in garter stitch, and bind off.

Take the stitches from the thread on to the needles and on them knit the second front, following the directions for the first front and taking care to make them opposites. Sew up the under-arm seams.

For the sleeves begin at the top. Cast on 37 stitches and knit in pattern, casting on 2 stitches in beginning each row, until there are 73 stitches on the needles; then make 2 more rows, casting on 6 stitches in beginning each, making 85 stitches on the needle.

* On this width knit $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches and narrow 1 stitch at each end of the next row. Repeat twice from *, then narrow at each end of every sixth row, until 60 stitches remain, when the sleeve should be the correct length, about 15 inches on the inside seam. If it is not, continue without decreasing until it is. Change to the steel needles and k 2, p 2, for 3 inches. Change to the contrasting color, continue in ribbing for 1 inch more and bind off

loosely. Make the second sleeve like the first, sew up the seams and place in the armholes.

For the band up the front cast 12 stitches on the steel needles and knit in plain garter stitch until the strip is long enough to reach from the lower edge of the left-front, up and around the neck to the top point of the right-front. There make a button-hole by binding off the 4 center stitches of the row, and on the next row casting them on again. Knit until the strip is long enough to reach to the lower edge of the right-front, putting in buttonholes at regular intervals. Bind off and sew to sweater, taking care not to stretch



An attractive boys sweater



The new ribbed sweater

the neck out of shape in doing so.

For the pockets use the large needles. Cast on 25 stitches and knit 6 rows in garter stitch. Then knit in pattern until the work is 4 inches deep. Change to the contrasting color and the fine needles, knit in garter stitch for 1 inch and bind off. Overhand the pocket in place, carefully matching it to the pattern of the garment proper. The second pocket is made the same as the first.

LADIES' STRIPED SWEATER.—In this sweater the stripes of contrasting color are put in afterward, in crocheting done

(Continued on page 1121)

Modish Belts

THE fashions of this summer call decidedly for belts, and the manufacturers of these useful and ornamental articles have obliged us with a multitude of beautiful models. Patent leather seems to be the favorite material for these new ceintures, and appears by itself and in all sorts of combinations. With white linen, white serge, white piqué it is particularly chic, and the touch of black to be found on almost every costume often finds an echo in one of these glistening black belts.

You see wide crush belts of the black patent leather silk lined and almost as soft as the silk itself. These are drawn closely, fitting the curves of the figure like a wide, soft girdle of ribbon and are drawn into a moderate sized belt or clasp in front.

Then there are wide belts of the firm, heavy patent leather, not by any means so wide as the crush belts, but at least four inches in width, and finished by oval or rectangular buckles covered with the leather. These are left unstitched at the edges so that they may stretch and fit the waist; but the true Parisian waist of the moment makes no pretense to curving smallness. It is round, and, in proportion to the rest of the figure, large.

The fashionable waist is small, but small only because the entire fashionable figure is straight and slim, and where the hips are large the waist, too, must needs be large. Consequently the wide patent-leather belt fits well enough, even where it does give an effect of added size to the waist, and, moreover, there are many coats but loosely belted, the belt making no pretense of snugness.

At the upper right-hand side of the page is shown a novel and pretty belt composed of two strips of heavy tan-colored goatskin. The strips are joined together by a white mercerized cotton basket-weave braid, in which a button effect is embroidered in color. This is two and one-half inches in width, and in lieu of a buckle is equipped with a popular tongue and oval fastening. This is the latest thing.



Broad patent-leather belt worn with shirt-waist suit

On the left-hand side of the page in the same position is a belt of Chantecler-red leather, composed of two straps joined by fancy red and white guimpe and fancy buttons.

At the foot of the page is shown first a narrow patent-leather belt with a novel clasp of silver. Just below this is a belt composed of two inch-wide strips of patent leather, laced together through large eyelets with black moiré ribbon. Plain harness buckles in duplicate are used.

At the foot of the page is a plain belt of tan leather. To the right and left of these belts are some of the new sectional belts that are now so very fashionable. The outside belt at the left side is made of black-patent and red saffian leather, cut in fancy pieces and interlaced through large oval metal eyelets. This is also partially elastic. Next to this is a very ornamental white

belt. Its decoration consists of ten large buttons, laid in pairs at the intersections of the suède pieces.

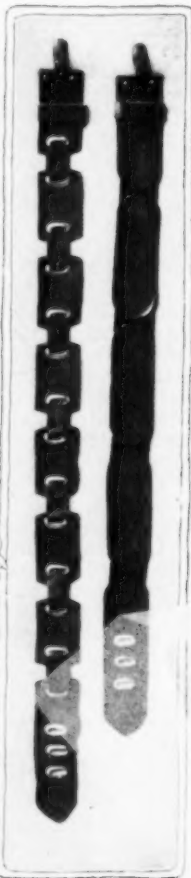
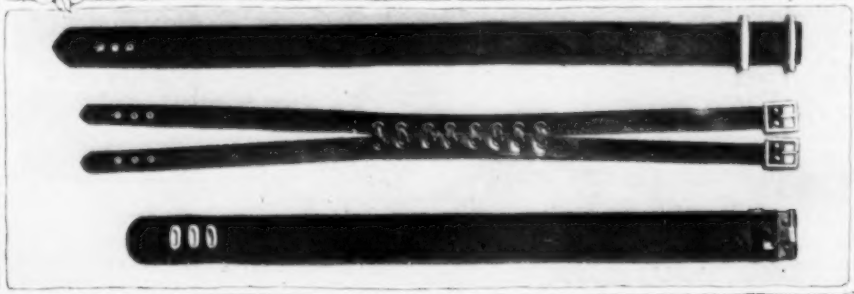
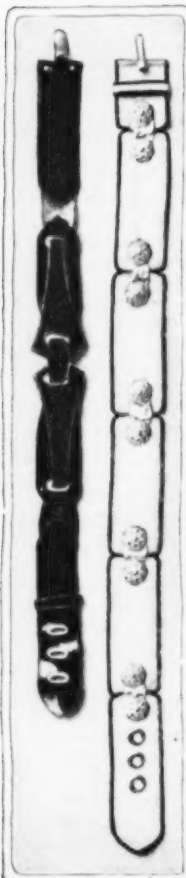
On the right is a belt made of sections of patent leather laced together by black moiré ribbon inserted through large metal eyelets.

Next this is one composed of oval pieces of leather laid on an elastic foundation.

On page 1101 is shown an attractive group of the new belts in different colored leathers.

In contrasting colors, green and black, red and black, and white and red are favorites, and the combination of gold and black and green is particularly good. Belts arranged in sections, or having the appearance of being divided in sections, are especially favored because of giving the waist a smaller appearance.

These combination and sectional belts are used for coats, separate skirts and costumes. They are also considerably used with tailored suits as the belt of the skirt. It is noted that wherever a leather belt is used on the coat, the skirt is either finished without a belt or with a narrow stitched belt of the fabric; never with a leather belt.



White patent-leather belts with some trimming in color, green, China-blue or red, are very appropriate for white serge suits.

Military, Russian and Cossack effects predominate among the mountings and decorative features of recently-produced belts.

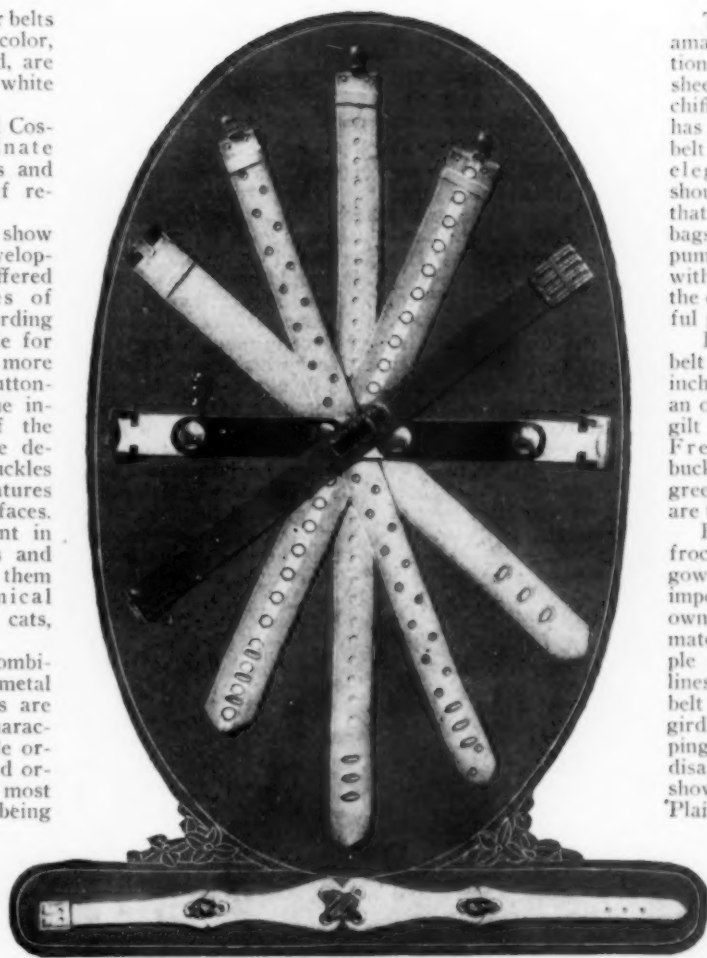
Parisian belt buckles show an interesting new development. These are being offered in enlarged duplicates of fancy buttons, thus affording women a matched buckle for garment buttons. The more interesting of these button-buckle products bear the individual signature of the artist who produced the design. As most of such buckles are of metal, the signatures are scratched on their faces.

Another development in connection with buckles and buttons is that many of them bear as decorations comical or grotesque figures of cats, dogs, roosters, etc.

Leather is seen in combination with taffeta, with metal and with silk, and belts are variously trimmed in characteristic button and buckle ornaments. The buckle and ornament designs are of a most varied character, some being the eccentric animal styles of the artist Rabier, also the Chantecler, and again running into the insignia and military forms of Southeastern Europe.

It would hardly be possible to put too much emphasis on the importance of belts. Much of the fashion story of the season is hinged on the normal waistline, and beautiful belts of every description are being shown in Paris.

One of the most popular belts of the new season is that made of black velvet, wide and soft, though not intended for folding, and having a big oval or square buckle covered in velvet. This belt has been taken up enthusiastically, though at first it was shown only in two or three exclusive shops among imported novelties. American manufacturers promptly seized upon the idea, and now the velvet belt is no longer exclusive, but at its best it is too expensive to be very common, and the belt of good quality is far removed from the cheap velvet belt.



Group of new leather belts in patent leather, both black and white; tan leather, suede and Chantecler red

The belt of black velvet is amazingly effective in connection with light summer frocks, sheer or thick, with silks, chiffons, what you will, and it has the trimness of a leather belt with an added note of elegance. Incidentally it should be noted in passing that there are good-looking bags of black velvet and smart pumps of black velvet to go with the black velvet belt, and the combination holds delightful possibilities.

For evening wear the crush belt of fabric eight or nine inches wide is equipped with an oblong or oval Louis XIV. gilt design, scintillating with French brilliants. Enamel buckles, in plain, Empire green, drake blue and ruby are to be used with linen belts.

Even on a simple gingham frock the belt often makes the gown. A morning dress just imported from Paris held its own among more aristocratic materials by virtue of the simple smartness of its Russian lines and the wide, soft leather belt of Chantecler red which girdled the Russian tunic, slipping through wide eyelets to disappear on the sides, but showing in front and back.

Plaited frills of white bordered narrowly with black finished the collarless neck and stood up above the cuffs. A sunshade severely plain, matching the belt in color, and wide-brimmed black Carlier sailor trim-

med with a big white pompon were shown as suitable accompaniments for the little morning frock, whose price, be it said, was by no means small.

As has been said, lovely shades of coral, cerise, faint pinks and reds, the vivid Chantecler and the dull brick-red tones are all exploited in leather, and handsome belts are made up in these tones and in the vivid emerald printemps and leaf greens. With accompanying parasols of the same color these will give an audacious note to demure costumes of white, black and white, biscuit or gray.

Curious, good-looking belts of antique or Oriental printed cottons, stiffened, of course, and trimmed in black patent leather, have excellent possibilities in connection with plain color or white linens or with the dark serges.

Shirt Waists for Summer Days

THE summer shirt waists are very smart and jaunty, and several extremely attractive designs are shown in this number of the magazine. Tailored styles are most popular for morning wear.

White waists are made of a wide variety of weaves, including madras, crossbarred lawns and muslins, allover embroidered swisses and linens. Very simple effects are the rule. Embroidered swisses made in simple pleated styles, with pleated fronts, long sleeves, and finished in either the Dutch neck style or the ordinary collarband, are very conspicuous.

Crossbarred lawns, muslins and linens are also made in pleated waist styles. No short sleeves are noted in these plain tailored effects. A few Dutch necks are seen, especially in the crossbarred muslin and lawn waists, but the linens are almost all made with collarbands, or with fitted boned collars or separate linen collars.

Handsome waists made of fine batistes and handkerchief linens are trimmed with embroidery and lace insertions. Colored embroideries are often used.

The French vogue for colored embroideries upon white in other garments besides waists is partly responsible for the favor with which colored effects are being received. An all-white waist is much favored by most women, however.

Lingerie models show handsome combinations in sheer handkerchief linens and batiste. Hand-embroidered and fine Irish and Cluny lace inserts and edges are used upon the most expensive models. Short sleeves and low neck styles predominate among these types. A few colored batistes and lawns are seen. Then for really dressy wear there are some very charming tucked and shirred waists of the new chiffons and other pretty models of crêpe de Chine prettily braided or trimmed with narrow folds of satin.

Mr. Peebles Sets a Hen

By W. KEE MAXWELL



EVERY time Mr. Peebles forked over a quarter for half a dozen eggs about the size of a marble he vowed he would go into the chicken business before another winter. His resolution deepened considerably along in April, when Mary Ellen, hurrying his breakfast one cloudy morning, served up an egg of very certain age with Mr. Peebles' toast.

After his hard luck in the gardening business he rather hesitated to unfold his chicken ambitions to his spouse, but this morning Mary Ellen let drop a hint of encouragement, quite unconscious of its potentialities.

"I do envy the farm women, who have fresh eggs right out of the nest to cook with," she sighed.

Peebles beamed upon her benignly.

"It isn't altogether impossible that we may have eggs of our own some time," he replied, mysteriously.

Mary Ellen looked up quickly.

"You're not thinking of going on a farm, are you?" she inquired.

Peebles smiled even more mysteriously.

"Do you think it takes a quarter-section of land and a dozen head of horses to raise a few poultry?" he replied. "Why, a man can take a forty-foot lot and a half dozen fowls and lay the foundation of a Rockefeller fortune inside of six months."

Mary Ellen noticed the enthusiasm in his face and guessed the reason. She only smiled.

Peebles detected the smile and knew she was thinking of the garden, and he resolved to go into the chicken business alone. Naturally enough, he laid the failure of the garden enterprise to Mrs. Peebles; he determined not to be handicapped in the poultry business by a woman's ignorance. So Peebles kept his own counsel.

Mary Ellen was not at all surprised one Saturday afternoon when the drayman pulled up and unloaded two empty sugar barrels in the back yard. She made no comment even when Peebles sat down after supper and buried his nose in a large, heavy volume labeled "Fortunes in Chickens."

Peebles looked up from time to time, about to overflow into speech, but the ghost of a smile on Mary Ellen's lips deterred him.

Sunday morning Mrs. Peebles was awakened early by the sound of hammering in the back yard. Peebles had nailed laths across the ends of the barrels and thus transformed them into coops. Mary Ellen watched the operation through the window and valiantly repressed her mirth when Peebles pounded his thumb or received the end of a flopping lath in his face.

After breakfast Mr. Peebles announced his intention to evict the dog from the tool-shed and give him a berth under the back porch. Mary Ellen asked no questions and Peebles heroically refrained from volunteering any news.

Later in the day, however, she missed her rat and puffs and instituted frantic search for them. Peebles seemed to have guilty knowledge, but said nothing. Mrs. Peebles took a clew from his suspicious look and made a secret trip to the tool-shed. As she suspected, the missing articles were distributed on the bottom of one of the barrels in the form of a nest. She left the barrels standing right end up and did not disturb the domestic arrangements Alexander had provided for his prospective hen and her still more prospective brood. But she was

certainly a very angry woman indeed.

Toward evening Mr. Peebles put on his old coat and hat and quietly departed. He was gone for an hour and a half and returned via the alley. Mary Ellen pretended not to see him, but could hardly avoid hearing the hoarse squawk that came from the direction of the tool-house, mingled with an undertone of Alexander's denaturized profanity. Mr. Peebles' failure to divulge any information may have been accountable by his frame of mind. It was far from pleasing to his dignity to have been stopped by a policeman to explain the source of his poultry supply when he had paid three good dollars for the critter.

Mr. Peebles' ideas were set on Plymouth Rocks or Brown Leghorns; according to "Fortunes in Chickens" these breeds would lay at least once every day, including holidays and Sundays, and lead a life of luxury on gravel, rag-weed and angle-worms. But he was stuck. Hunt as he might, he couldn't find any brown or speckled eggs.

Artleigh, whose grandfather had once kept a banty and

a pair of pigeons, came to the rescue and saved Mr. Peebles' sanity.

"All you have to do," said Artleigh, "is to color the eggs according to the shade of chickens you want."

"Oh, sure!" said Peebles, with the air of a man who has always known and temporarily forgotten; and forthwith began decorating his four-dollar assortment of eggs.

The old bird remained in idle luxury in the barrel for a week before the eventful setting day arrived. Sunday morning, after a harsh bout with the dog for possession of the tool-house, Mr. Peebles essayed the task of founding his poultry fortune. After a long, perspiring hour he came puffing to the house badly disheveled, with scratches on both wrists and the back of one hand pecked full of holes.

Mary Ellen's sympathy overcame her judgment.

"Did you want some help, Alexander?" she inquired meekly.

Alexander looked wrath at her.

"Any time I require help, Mrs. Peebles," he replied haughtily, "I will call on somebody who doesn't know it all. Where have you hid-

den all of my rope, I should like to know?"

Mary Ellen subsided and got him some rope. Peebles twisted it up into a lasso and sallied forth again.

The squawking from the tool-house suddenly ceased and Mary Ellen guessed that Peebles had tied up the prospective mother and lashed her to the nest.

Outside of Mr. Peebles' touchiness in regard to his injured hand and wrists things were comparatively calm around the house until next morning. Peebles sat up till quite late figuring up the profits from a brood of fifteen invincible layers, and went so far in his calculations as to estimate the possibilities of a cold storage plant in the back yard. All that night his dreams were filled with pictures of golden eggs rolling down a chute from the hen-house to a bank safe, marked A. Peebles.

Peebles arose about 5:30, jumped into his bathrobe and slippers and made for the tool-house.

Mrs. Peebles had forebodings of sorrow and peeped anxiously from beneath the window shade. The first indication of trouble was a prolonged, soul-piercing squawk; indication number two was a mingled howl and bark from the dog; and the third was a hissing, sizzling streak of swear words in the familiar Peebles dialect. Out of the tool-

(Continued on page 1126)



Peebles had nailed laths across the ends of the barrels and thus transformed them into coops



Beautiful Eyes and How to Take Care of Them

By W. L. STANTON

THERE is a wonderful fascination about fine eyes, and no woman can be considered really beautiful whose eyes are in any way defective. Pretty eyes, on the other hand, are capable of making the plainest face most attractive, so even aside from their inestimable value as visions of sight, it behooves us to take great care of the eyes.

Of course, if anything serious is the trouble with the eyes no time should be lost in consulting an oculist. Money saved in this direction is the waste of a priceless possession, for nothing can restore lost eyesight, and blindness is one of the most pitiful of afflictions. But there are several minor troubles of the eyes that can be greatly benefited by home treatment. The latest fad for strengthening the eyes is what is called "eye athletics." This is the prescription of a very well-known English oculist for strengthening and improving the muscles of the eyes.

"Whenever the eye is used its muscles are brought into play. Look at an object in the distance, or look at another at close range, and the eye performs an imperceptible movement, either that of sinking deeper or of rising out of the socket, in order to adapt itself to the range, exactly as a telescope is lengthened or shortened for various distances. Every time the eye turns to the left or to the right, or upward or downward, it is controlled by muscles that perform merely the mechanical part of turning the organ of vision. It is in the decline of these muscles where most people ought first of all to seek their complaint.

"Nothing is more simple than to remedy this evil. Stand erect, gaze straight ahead and throughout the entire exercises hold the head in this position, making it necessary for the eyes alone, and not the muscles of the neck, to come into play during the ensuing gymnastics. Hold any small object, a quarter of a dollar, for instance, between two fingers, and extend the arm straight in front as far as possible, at the same time riveting the gaze on the coin. Always looking at the coin, approach gradually until it is within four inches of the eyes. Then extend to original



Hold a quarter of a dollar between two fingers and extend the arm straight in front as far as possible, at the same time fixing the eyes on the coin



An outward application to the skin beneath the eyes will help to remove puffiness



Raise the arm so high that the eyes are unable to see the coin unless the chin is elevated slightly

position and repeat the movement. It will strengthen the muscles controlling the eyes on range adjustment.

"For the second exercise, keep the head in the same rigid position as before, and holding the coin extended, keep the eyes fastened on it and move the arm as far to one side and as far to the other as the eye can follow the arc of the sweep. Holding head and arm and coin as at first, raise the arm so high that the eyes are unable to see the coin unless by an elevation of the chin. Then lower the hand with the coin similarly, until it disappears from vision.

"Perform these exercises faithfully, and in two or three days the eyes will be brighter and the sight better. Crow's feet will disappear, and the youthful vigor, when the eye was in its highest state of efficiency, will be restored."

Salt water, fairly strong, about one teaspoonful to a glass, used regularly several times a day, will wonderfully strengthen the muscles of the eyes. It acts as a tonic upon every part of the under-lid and the cornea, and penetrates deep even into the recesses of the tear gland. Upon eyelids prone to granulation or to styes the action of warm salt water is most marked and almost

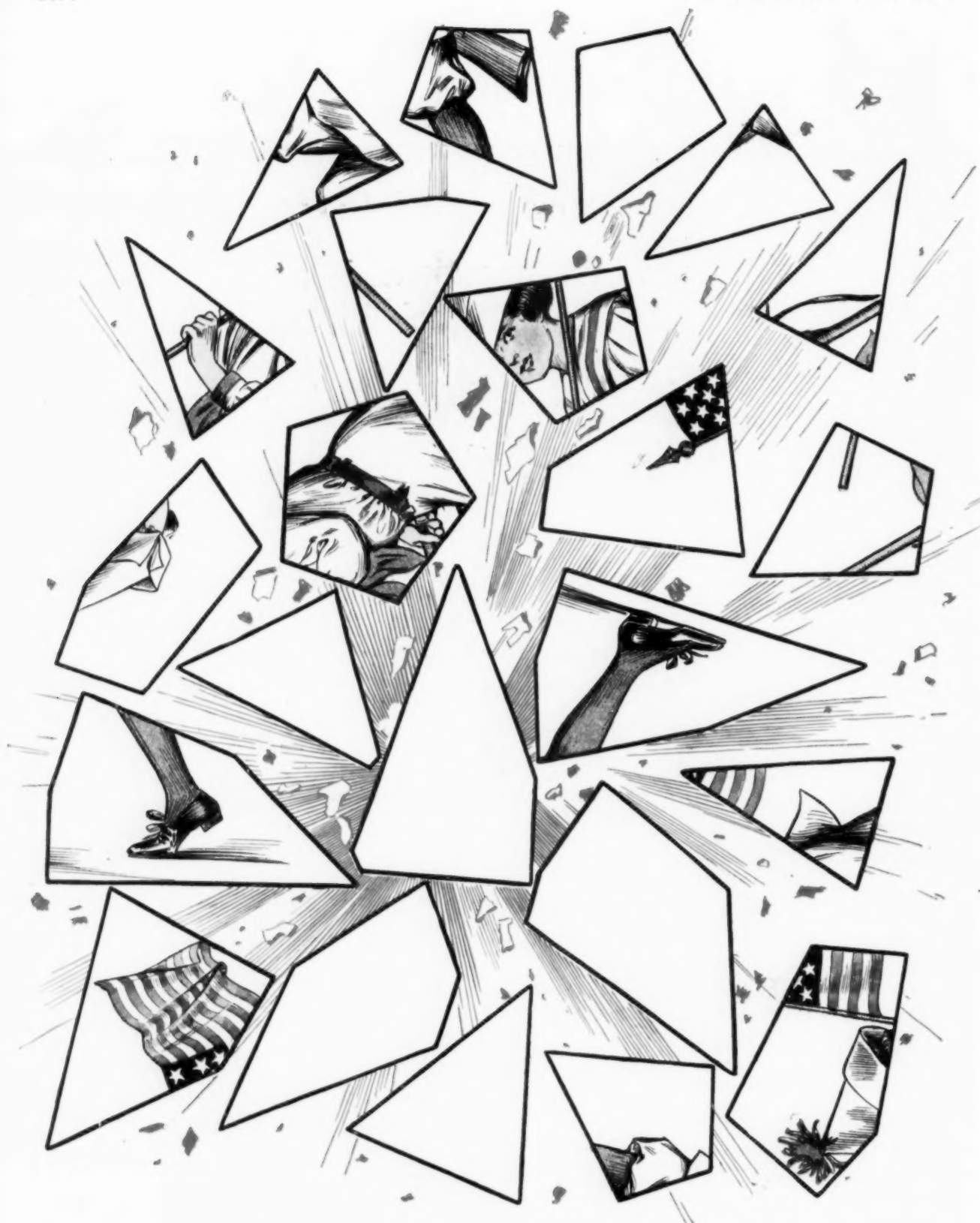
immediate. Sea water is also excellent for the same purpose.

The writer has personally tried the salt cure upon eyes weakened by long use, that could not bear the light, yet had excellent sight, so far as power of vision went, if only the weakened muscles would allow the iris to have full play.

The salt bath was tried, first with a soft linen cloth and later with the eyes held open in a basin of salt water, and the result was restored tone to every feeble muscle.

Obstinate catarrhs yield to this salt bath, and catarrhs are a frequent cause of eye weakness, owing to the tear gland being

(Continued on page 1122)



What Happened to Johnnie on Fourth of July

This is a new 'sliced picture puzzle. All the parts of the entire picture are printed above. It is in pieces, but all the pieces are there, and *when properly cut out will exactly fit together and form a perfect picture.* Cut the entire puzzle out, then neatly paste it onto a nice, smooth piece of heavy paper (blotting paper is excellent for the purpose; and if, after the puzzle is pasted on, it is pressed under a heavy

book or flatiron, the edges will never curl. Pasteboard can also be used). When it has been pasted on, cut out all the pieces carefully, *cutting inside the heavy black line outlining each piece.* Now fit them all together and find out what Johnnie looks like, and just how he was trying to celebrate the glorious Fourth of July before he became a sliced picture puzzle.

The Bravery of Teddy

By ANNA PORTER JOHNSON

TEDDY SIMPSON was a very brave boy. In fact, he said he was "not afraid of anything—bugs, nor caterpillars, nor worms, nor spiders, nor—well, of course, rats and things like that *would* bite, but he wasn't even afraid of them, unless they came too close."

His sister Ruth was an awful coward, it must be confessed; and so Teddy found it great sport to tease her. She would just scream terribly if he put a nice, fat, woolly caterpillar down her neck or threw a long, wet fishworm in her lap when she was dressing her dolls. And she was so awfully afraid she would hurt something. She never killed bugs, or stepped on spiders, and when he threw stones at the birds, she would scream at the top of her voice.

"Pooh! What harm was there in throwing at birds? They didn't feel much, anyway." Of course, Teddy had never really killed a bird, but he had an idea that would be a very smart thing to do; and how proud he would be to tell the boys at school that he killed a bird the very first time he threw at it.

So one afternoon he was whistling gaily on his way home from school, when right on the fence in front of him there sat a bird singing the merriest song, and never dreaming that so nice a looking boy as Teddy would think of hurting it. In fact, it was singing that song especially for Teddy, as he looked like a boy who would be very fond of music.

"Oh!" thought Teddy, "now's my chance. I'll bet I can hit that bird just as easy the very first time, and then I'll show it to the boys in the morning."

So he stooped slyly and picked up a stone carefully, fearing he would frighten the bird away. Taking good aim, he threw it at the beautiful little songster, and the merry song was hushed instantly. The poor little bird dropped almost at Teddy's feet. There it lay, fluttering and gasping, until in a moment it was perfectly quiet and still. One little wing was hanging limp and broken and its pretty head was all bruised and black.

Somehow Teddy couldn't bear to look at it now. He had no idea it would be like this.

"It's so little," he said to himself, "and I didn't know birds were so cute and had such dear little heads. If I had known just how it makes a boy feel, I guess I wouldn't have wanted to throw that stone," continued Teddy's thoughts. "Maybe, after all, I won't tell the boys. But what about mama?" Well, he guessed he wouldn't tell her, either. And Ruth; oh, dear! he didn't want *her* to find it out for anything.

Still he stood, with the bird at his feet, not knowing just what to do. It was too bad to kill such an innocent little thing, right in the middle of a song. "Maybe," he thought, "if I go on home and try to think of something else, I will forget how it looks here on the ground."

He started on again but he could not whistle now. The birds in the trees seemed to know all about it, for some of them fairly screeched at him, while others just looked at



Somehow Teddy could not bear to look at it now. He had no idea it would be like this.

him so sadly, as if to say, "You killed a bird, you bad boy."

When he reached home he did not feel like playing. Something ached away down in his heart, and there was a big, hard lump of something in his throat. He did not dare to shut his eyes a minute or he would see that little dead bird at his feet.

He went into the house, and although he could never remember of doing such a thing before in his life, he sat down on one of the straight-backed chairs in the kitchen.

His mama looked at him in great surprise. "Why, Teddy, what's the matter?"

"Oh, nothing much," replied Teddy.

As his mama was very busy, she went on with her work, forgetting he was there.

In a little while she looked up again and there was Teddy still sitting quietly in the kitchen with such a strange look on his face. "Whatever in the world is wrong with Teddy?" thought she. Just then she was called to the front door, and it was at least fifteen minutes before she came back to the kitchen, and still Teddy was there on the same chair, as though he had not even moved in all that time. Then his mama was almost frightened.

"Did you have any trouble at school, Teddy?" she asked.

"Oh, no," answered Teddy. The lump was getting bigger and bigger in his throat, and he really thought he was going to choke.

"The teacher didn't have to punish you, did she?"

Teddy shook his head and turned quickly away, as the tears were just about starting.

She went into the dining-room on an errand, and when she came back, there was Teddy sobbing as though his heart would break.

"Teddy, boy," she asked anxiously, "are you sick or what is the matter?"

He only shook his head and sobbed on. So mama left her work and came over and sat down beside him.

"Now, Teddy, tell mother all about the trouble," said she, kindly.

"Oh, mama," sobbed Teddy, "I threw a stone and killed a little bird."

"Oh, Teddy!" said mama, sadly.

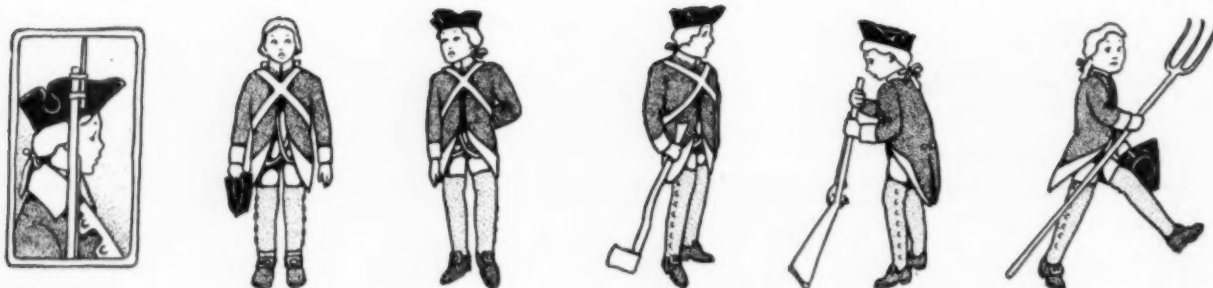
"It was singing too, and when I hit it, down it dropped right at my feet."

For some reason, he did not want to look at his mother's face, and so neither one of them said anything for a minute or two.

"Well, Teddy," said his mother, "it isn't so much fun to kill birds after all, is it?"

"It isn't any fun at all, mama. It makes a fellow feel just dreadful."

For a long time afterward Teddy couldn't look at the birds without that same lump getting in his throat, and every time he would hear their happy songs he would remember the bright feathered little songster, as it lay dead at his feet. To this day he has never killed another bird.



Liberty: An Entertainment for Fourth of July for Kindergarten Children

[By FRANK H. SWEET

SCENE.—A number of the youngest children, dressed as Continentals, are engaged in examining some tattered old flags, among which the pine tree, rattlesnake, and half-moon may be seen.

ACT I.—Two of the Continentals step forward, bearing their cocked hats in their hands as they recite:

Sing a song of our own land,
That England tried to seize;
Sing of troops too scared to stand—
Red coats, if you please.

ACT II.—Continentals step forward with old muskets, pitchforks and axes, which they display to the audience as they recite:

Sing a song of Washington,
How he made us free,
How he made the lion run
Back into the sea.

ACT III.—Several of the Continentals turn toward the audience and point at—or touch—the objects mentioned as they recite:

Sing a song of minute men,
Brave in what was right.
Muskets, pitchforks, axes, then
All they had to fight.

ACT IV.—Two of the Continentals turn toward the audience and display a hoe and a yardstick while they recite:

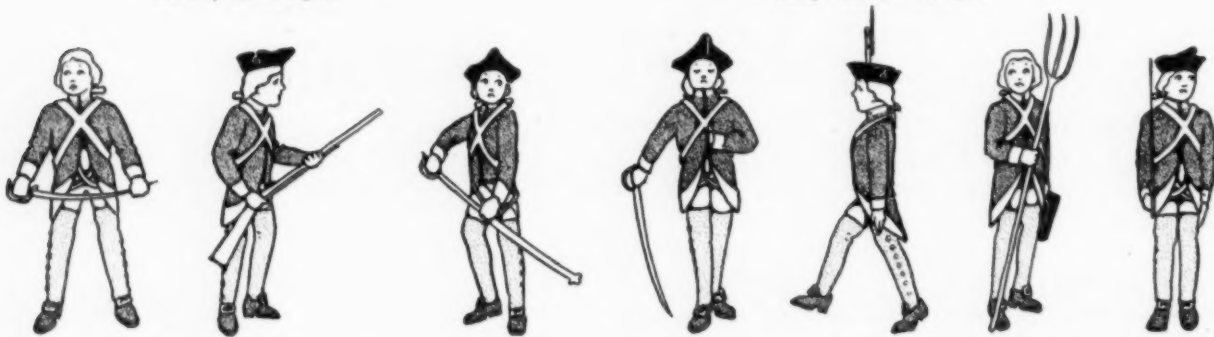
Sing a song of freedom won,
Land from sea to sea;
We'll keep on what they've begun
And win prosperity.

ACT V.—All turn to the audience, yawn, rub the eyelids and nod heads as they recite:

Sing a song of—Washington,
Eyes—begin—to close,
Time to go to—Dreamland—
Everybody knows.

ACT VI.—All move forward to the front of the stage. As the second line is spoken, all bow—when bidding "Good night"—and wave the right hand, as if parting from friends. At the conclusion of the last line all turn and pass from view.

Sing a song of—Liberty,
Time—to say—"Good night"
If we'd—wake up early,
Long—before—'tis light.



Going to Market

WITH the present reign of high prices for all the necessities of life the woman of the family has to exercise great care in her marketing and purchase more systematically and carefully than she ever did before.

Haphazardness is fatal to success in purchasing. Most women find this out after they have made a fair number of mistakes and learnt various small details by means of blundering. Some women take rather a pride in being thought unpractical. They are afraid of being called parsimonious if they aspire to the real virtue of economy. Management in marketing is obviously not for them. But this is a pity, really. The unpractical woman likes long credit. She may get it if her husband is in a position to warrant it, but it is a bad policy to let bills run at all.

Marketing should be looked upon as a kind of household science. It may be learned like any other science. It is an art, too—one that gives delight to the novice as she develops it.

The first great axiom is, "Pay ready money for everything." This one axiom alone insures a great economy in the household.

The ready money to the trader means a great deal. In return he gives the customer the best value for it. Her cocoas, teas, butter, will be of the best. An indirect way of making the customer pay heavy interest on accounts left overdue as long as possible is to give second quality material for first quality prices.

The bad manager grumbles. The tradesman smiles, says he will see to it, does so once or twice, then goes on as before. He cannot say it is on account of her credit; she would be indignant if he did, and he might lose a customer.

The second great axiom is, "Wants must be made to fit the purse." This means, in effect, the same as the first rule. The marketer has to settle beforehand exactly what she must buy, what she must do without and what it is urgent to have.

Dainties for Fourth of July Spreads

By MRS. SARAH MOORE



Apricot sorbet

TWO of our illustrations show straw trays, with decorations of flags and fancy dishes, which may be arranged according to one's individual taste. One of the pictures

shows a glass dish of charlotte russe in the center, resting on a handsome doily of drawn-work. Olives, fancy cakes and pond lilies filled with chocolates are at each end. To make the charlotte russe, cover the sides of the dish closely with lady fingers, and lay a few on the bottom, which are covered with chopped nuts; bank up the whipped cream in the center and sprinkle candied cherries over all.

The center dish on the other tray contains cold chicken cut into small pieces and over which is poured a cream sauce of milk, butter and flour. Bits of parsley are used for garnishing. The other dishes contain nut balls made of cream cheese and nuts chopped fine and rolled into balls. Flags and other patriotic emblems are used in decorating the trays and also the table.

The pie in the center illustration is very much like a Washington pie, except the filling consists of a paste of melted marshmallows. The recipe for the cake part is: One cupful of sugar and one - half cupful of butter creamed together, three beaten eggs and four cupfuls of sifted flour in which has been thoroughly mixed one heaping teaspoonful of baking - powder. Bake in layers and spread the paste between when cold. Cover the top with powdered sugar and bits of guava jelly or fine large strawberries. The glass cups contain whipped cream flavored with

core and cut the slices into dice. Peel three oranges carefully, separating the sections and remove every bit of membrane and the thin skin. Divide each section into two or three pieces. Mix the two fruits lightly together and place in a glass dish or salad bowl. Sprinkle with sugar and place on ice for two or three hours. Then cover with a layer of finely shaved ice and garnish with pitted cherries. Serve before the ice has time to melt.

SPONGE CAKE ICE CREAM.—Take a round loaf sponge cake and hollow out the center like a bowl; fill it with strawberry ice cream and top it with whipped cream dotted with whole strawberries.

BOXED SALAD.—This is a very dainty way to serve an individual salad. Take four salted wafers, one for each side of your box. Dip the ends in liquid gelatine to make them stick together in the form of a box. Place on a plate in a cool place. Cut up some cold chicken in small pieces and also some tomatoes; mix them and add a salad dressing. Line the box with lettuce leaves and fill it with the salad. Stand each little box on a separate plate on which is an



Chicken with cream sauce, nut balls and olives



Marshmallow pie and flavored whipped cream

extra lettuce leaf or bit of celery and a few olives.

FOURTH OF JULY SANDWICHES.—Peel one large tart apple and grate it. Mix one cupful of cream cheese and two tablespoonfuls of cream together, with salt and pepper to taste. Now mix grated apple and cheese together and spread between thin

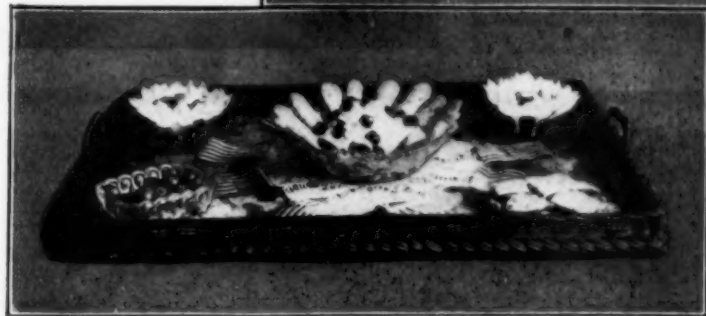
slices of buttered brown bread. Cut in halves and arrange on fancy plate.

MAPLE SANDWICHES.—These are very nice served with lemonade. Put one cupful of finely-shaved maple sugar through the meat chopper with one cupful of blanched almonds; mix this to a paste with thick sweet cream. Spread on slices of white and brown bread.

POPCORN BASKETS FOR ICE CREAM.—Heat one quart of rich milk until boiling hot. Mix one cupful of finely-shaved or chopped maple sugar with two tablespoonfuls of arrowroot or cornstarch, a speck of salt and one-half cupful of milk, then add this gradually to the hot milk and cook ten minutes, stirring occasionally. Beat three eggs until light and pour the hot mixture over them; return to the fire and cook until the eggs are set, remove from fire and cool. When cold add one teaspoonful of maple flavoring and one pint of cream whipped stiff. Turn into the freezer and freeze.

For the baskets, boil one or two cupfuls of maple syrup, according to the amount of corn used, until thick, then stir in freshly popped corn; when nearly cold form into baskets

(Continued on page 1111)



Charlotte russe, paper pond lilies filled with chocolates, a small dish of olives and one of crackers

sherry. Two dishes of strawberries and cherries are also on the table as well as tall glasses of candy and bonbons.

APRICOT SORBET.—Strain one can of apricots from the juice and run the fruit through a sieve. Then add the juice to the pulp, also one cupful of sugar, a little lemon juice, less than a quarter of a teacupful. Freeze this mixture to a mush. Whip one pint of cream and fold it into the frappé. Let this remain packed for two hours before serving.

ICED PINEAPPLE AND ORANGE.—Pare one-half of a ripe pineapple and cut into half-inch slices, then remove the



When Grandma comes, the dirt must fly.

Use Grandma for the things you wash often.

Table Linen, Sheets, Towels.

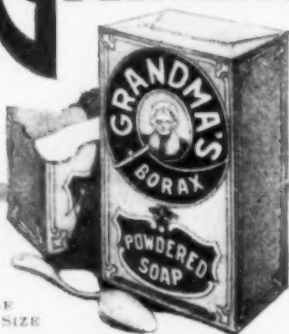
The borax loosens dirt but doesn't rot your linens. You can see Grandma doesn't hurt your hands—use it for your daintiest fabrics.

Get a package at your grocer's today. Look for our message to you on the back.

The Globe Soap Company, Cincinnati, O.

Makers of Export Borax Soap, the borax bar soap.

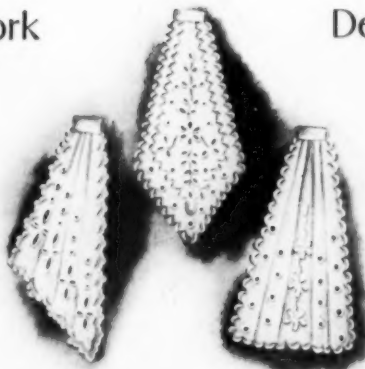
Grandma



LARGE PACKAGE ALSO 5c SIZE

Fancy Work

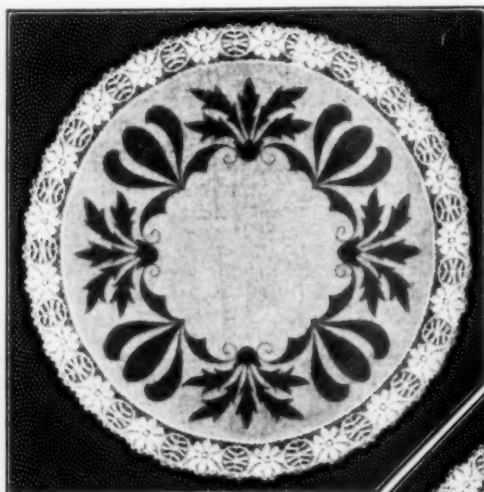
THE very latest things in the way of centerpieces, buffet covers, sofa pillows, etc., are the new hand-painted ones stenciled in handsome conventional designs on crash, or, as it is called in Paris, antique linen. For summer cottages these articles are espe-



Department

furnished. They can be used also with any sort of furniture, either plain or elaborate, as the artistic ecru tint of the crush on which the pattern is stamped goes with anything.

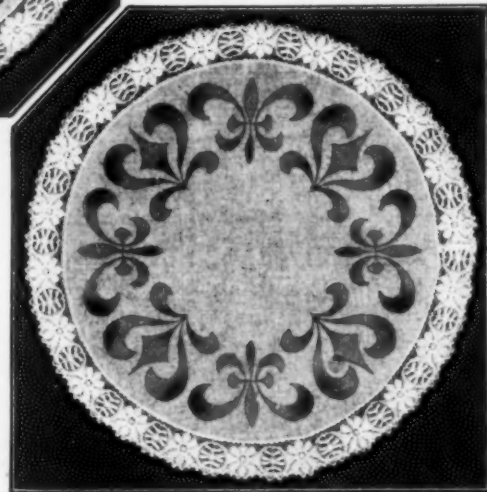
We are offering you this month two centerpieces, Nos. 956 and 957, a bureau or side-



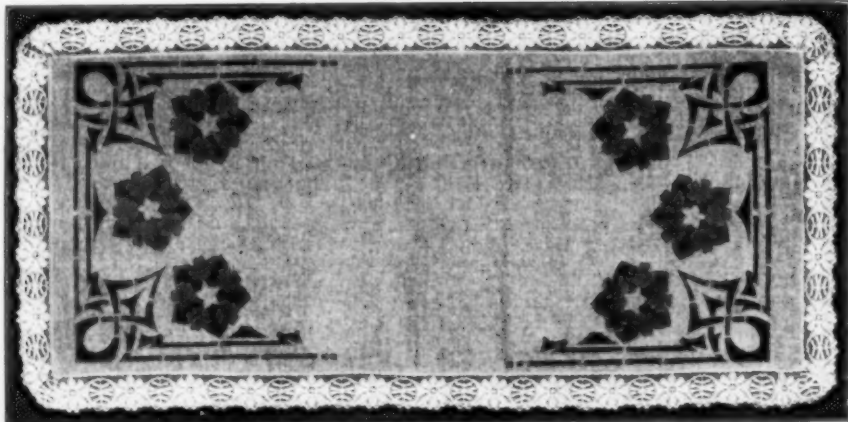
No. 956—Hand-Painted Centerpiece for dining table or stand, size 20x20 inches. Center stenciled in artistic shades of green, brown and dull yellow on Aberdeen crash or what is sometimes called antique linen, price 30 cents, or given free for 1 yearly subscription for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents and 10 cents additional. Two yards of ecru lace for edging, 20 cents extra. This can be used as it is or the pattern can be outlined in mercerized cotton if preferred. We pay postage.

cially appropriate, as they harmonize most beautifully with the mission furniture, with which many of the handsomest of these houses are

No. 957—Hand-Painted Centerpiece for dining table or stand, size 20x20 inches. Center stenciled in artistic shades of blue on Aberdeen crash, price 30 cents, or given free for 1 yearly subscription for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents, and 10 cents additional. Two yards of ecru lace for edging, 20 cents extra. We pay postage.



No. 957



No. 958—Handsome Sideboard or Bureau Cover or Mission Buffet Scarf, size 18x40 inches. The design is hand-painted in artistic colors, the border in brown with narrow black edge and the conventionalized violets and leaves in natural shades of purple and green. The scarf can be used just as it is or the pattern can be outlined with mercerized cotton. Hand-painted scarf of Aberdeen crash, price 45 cents, or given free for 2 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. Three and one-quarter yards of ecru lace for edging, 35 cents extra, or given free for 2 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. We pay postage.

jabots that are now so very fashionable.

Be sure to send for our "Guide to Lace Making." You will find it simply invaluable. It tells how to make all the fancy work that is shown in McCall's MAGAZINE and explains all about the different stitches -- the exact and easiest way of working them. It contains illustrations showing the details of each stitch -- Duchesse, Honiton, Renaissance, Flemish, Arabian, etc. This very valuable little book may be purchased by you for the insignificant sum of ten cents, and will be appreciated by all who love lace making.

You may obtain any and all of these lovely fancy work designs, and materials for making same, absolutely free as premiums for getting subscribers for McCall's MAGAZINE. The small price of fifty cents a year makes this very easy.

Send for illustrated summer price list of fancy work patterns and materials. It is sent free on request.

MATERIAL FOR WORKING.—We will furnish D. M. C. cotton for two and one-half cents per skein or twenty-five cents per dozen. Luster cotton, in any shade for heavy embroidery, furnished for four cents per skein or forty-five cents per dozen.

PRETTY table centers affect a great many

A lady lost her little shaggy poodle. When a policeman brought back a soiled and dragged little dog his mistress rejoiced, but asked: "How did he ever get so wet?" "Why, when we found him," replied the policeman, "a man had him tied on a pole washing windows with him."

"Do you ever go shopping with your wife?"

"No; there are too many open leads on those tours."—Detroit Free Press.

different shapes. They are at will, and according to the stamped pattern and accessories, are long, square, oblong or circular. Linen of every quality generally takes the lead, the ornamentation consisting of

snowy white embroidery, with an intermingling of more or less open work in the manner of lace, drawn, Teneriffe and crochet work. As in dress, some of the styles are so elaborate, so mixed, as to render any clear, concise description almost impossible. Crash centerpieces are the very newest thing.

Most of the sideboard cloths can equally do duty for bureau covers. A very handsome one was bordered with an inch hem, along which ran a half-inch row of drawn-work, the ground was strewn with wafers varying in size from a small saucer to the size of a quarter dollar and filled with drawn-work or lace stitches. These circles are sometimes replaced by fancy shapes showing open work or Teneriffe wheels.

Another cover is embroidered with a huge flower in dull, ecru cotton, relieved with glossy leaves in white silk or luster thread and intersected with Broderie Anglaise. Others are striped with medieval conceits, the flowers being reproduced with long stitches and their berries with cross-stitch.

"What is your opinion on the long hat pin?"

"They may be all right in some people's eyes."

"Exactly. But we don't want them in ours."—Washington Herald.

Guest—Mercy! What's that awful profanity downstairs?"

Hostess—My husband has come in late and fallen over the new Persian prayer rug.



No. 954—Hand-Painted Sofa Pillow Top, size 20x20 inches. Design stencilled on Aberdeen crash in artistic shades of red and green, price 35 cents, or given free for 2 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. Three and one-half yards red and white mercerized ribbon ruffling for edging, 40 cents extra, or given free for 2 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. We pay postage.



No. 955—Hand-Painted Sofa Pillow Top, size 20x20 inches. Design stencilled on Aberdeen crash in artistic shades of red, green and brown, price 35 cents, or given free for 2 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. Three and one-half yards mercerized ribbon ruffling for edging, 40 cents extra, or given free for 2 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each. We pay postage.

More Women Wear "NATIONAL" Garments Than Any Other Kind

They find "NATIONAL" Garments more Stylish more Becoming, Better Fitting and "NATIONAL" Prices lower—these are the reasons why they shop by mail at the "NATIONAL."

For 22 years we have been giving women of America the best service in the garment world. Are we serving you?

That is the question this advertisement asks—there are advantages, pleasures, and a saving at the "NATIONAL" for others—why not for YOU TOO? Why should You continue to do without the "NATIONAL"?



The "NATIONAL" Style Book and Samples are Free

This Style Book explains our method of serving the women of America. Illustrates and describes the most wonderful gathering of Summer Styles ever shown—and all at "NATIONAL" Prices.

Waists, 98c to \$7.98	Misses' Dresses, \$2.98 to \$12.98
Skirts, \$1.49 to \$14.98	Hats, \$1.58 to \$14.98
Dresses, \$3.98 to 29.98	Hosiery, 13c. to \$2.49
Tub Suits, \$4.98 to \$16.98	

"NATIONAL" Made to Measure Tailored Suits \$10 to \$40

Each suit is cut and made to measure from your own choice of over 400 materials, and like every "NATIONAL" Garment, it is made for you entirely at our risk according to

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The "NATIONAL" prepays expressage and postage to all parts of the world.

Each "NATIONAL" Garment has the "NATIONAL" Guarantee Tag—our signed guarantee—attached. This tag says that you may return, at our expense, any "NATIONAL" Garment not satisfactory to you and we will refund your money.

With your Style Book we will send you free samples of materials for "NATIONAL" Made-to-Measure Suits, but please state the colors you prefer.

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McCall Self-Transferable or Perforated Patterns

The Simplest Made—Could Not Be More Simple—All Transfer Patterns 10c
Each—Perforated Patterns, same designs, 15 cents each. See below.



No. 153—Transfer Pattern for stamping McCall Pattern No. 3135 so it can be easily embroidered, as illustrated. Price, 10 cents. We pay postage.



No. 176—New Design for a very easily worked centerpiece, 18x18. Price, 10 cents. We pay postage.



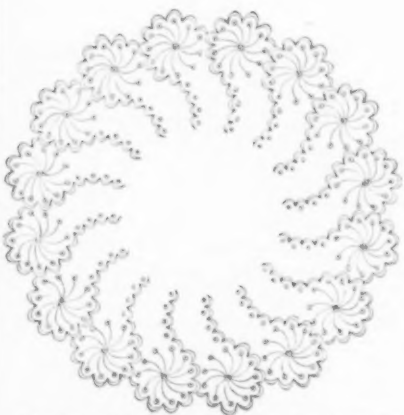
No. 147—Embroidered Wreath for ornamental towels, bed linens, pillow shams, etc. The initial should be worked in the center of this. Price, 10 cents. We pay postage.



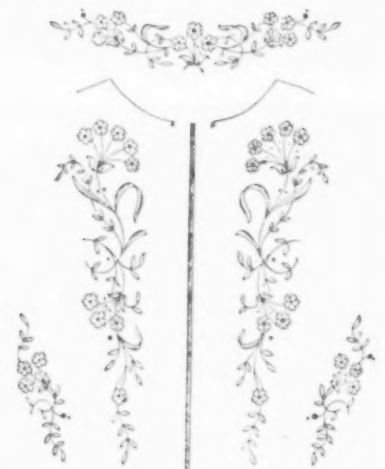
No. 168—French Embroidery Design for chemise or corset cover tops. Price, 10 cents. We pay postage.



No. 146—Design for Embroidered Towel Ends. The row of plain scallops are for one end and the wreath design for the other. An initial should be worked in center of wreath design. Price, 10 cents. We pay postage.



No. 177—Embroidered Centerpiece, 21x21, to be worked in solid or buttonhole stitch and eyelet. Price, 10 cents. We pay postage.



No. 155—Embroidery Design for shirt waist opening in the front. Price, 10 cents. We pay postage.

A Perforated Pattern of any one of the above designs sent, prepaid, for 15 cents. Paste for stamping included.



Dainties for Fourth of July Spreads

(Continued from page 1107)

by using the lower part of a tumbler well buttered for a mold. When quite cold they are easily slipped off of it. Fill with cream when ready to serve.

FRUIT WHIP.—Whip one pint of cream very stiff, sweeten it and stir into it one cupful of pineapple, cut up fine, three peaches peeled and cut small; or if peaches are not yet in market use cherries after removing the stones, and one small banana cut in tiny slices. Serve very cold alone or on cake or macaroons.

RICE MERINGUE.—Cook one-quarter of a pound of rice in new milk until it swells, then flavor nicely with vanilla and stir in the yolks of two eggs. Line a pie dish with this mixture, and then place a layer of stewed fruit on it; whisk the whites of the eggs to a froth to make a meringue on top. Bake in the oven till colored. Instead of stewed fruit try strawberries and huckleberries in their season.

LOBSTER CUTLETS AND CRESS.—Take two cupfuls of flaked lobster, one of cooked rice, one of white sauce, the yolk of one egg, the juice of half a lemon, a pinch of salt and a little cayenne pepper. Mix well and shape into cutlets; coat them with beaten egg and fry in hot lard. Pick some watercresses into branches, and dash through hot water; then arrange in the center of a dish, placing the lobster cutlets in a circle round this, each slightly overlapping the other. Insert a piece of claw into the end of each cutlet and stand the larger claws upright in the middle of the cress.

LOBSTER CREAM.—Take out the meat from a two-pound lobster and chop fine. Cook half a cupful of soft breadcrumbs in half a cupful of milk for ten minutes. Add a fourth of a cupful of cream to the lobster meat, one teaspoonful of lemon juice, salt and cayenne to taste. Lastly fold in the stiffly-beaten whites of three eggs. Turn into one large dish or individual dishes and bake. When done turn out on a warm platter, sprinkle with the coral, rubbed through a sieve. Garnish with parsley and the lobster shell, and serve with a good sauce.

RAMEKINS OF CHICKEN.—Cut into small pieces enough cold chicken to make one and one-half cupfuls. Have ready one cupful of cooked and drained peas, fresh or canned, and a fourth of a cupful of sliced mushrooms. Melt a fourth of a cupful of butter; when hot and bubbling add a fourth of a cupful of flour and gradually half a cupful each of chicken stock, cream and the liquor from canned mushrooms, or omit the last named and use more chicken stock. Season to taste with salt and paprika, add the chicken, peas and mushrooms, and when all are mixed thoroughly, place in ramekins. Cover with browned crumbs and serve.

ICED COFFEE WITH ORANGE.—This is a refreshing, cool drink for hot weather. Take one quart of strong cold coffee and add one cupful of orange syrup. The orange syrup is supposed to be sweet enough for the purpose without extra sugar, but that is according to taste; sugar

can be added if needed. Serve in thin glasses with a tablespoonful of powdered ice and one of whipped cream in each glass. You will be surprised at the new and delicious flavor.

INDIA PUNCH.—Make an orange syrup, using one cupful of water and sugar, two oranges and two lemons. When very cold add one pint of cold India tea and one cupful of fruit juice (use the juice from a can of fruit, such as cherries, raspberries, etc.), and then water enough to make two quarts in all. You can vary this by adding halved strawberries or cherries, or even a banana cut in thin slices.

FRUITADE.—Two cupfuls of sugar, juice of one lemon, one pint of raspberry juice, one small pineapple, grated, and two quarts of water. Mix and serve, iced.

MACARON PUDDING.—Soak twelve macaroons for ten minutes in some sherry wine. Beat two eggs slightly, add four and one-half tablespoonfuls of sugar, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of salt and one cupful each of milk and thin cream; then add two tablespoonfuls of blanched and chopped almonds, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of almond extract and four finely-pounded macaroons. Turn the mixture into a pudding dish, arrange the soaked macaroons on top. Set it in a pan of boiling water and bake. Watch it well and test with a silver knife, run into the pudding; if it comes out pretty clean the pudding is done.

RED RASPBERRY FOAM.—Whip a cupful of rich cream until stiff, add gradually a fourth of a cupful of red raspberry jam and a teaspoonful of gelatine dissolved in two tablespoonfuls of water or raspberry juice. Flavor with a few drops of vanilla and a teaspoonful of lemon juice, then chill thoroughly. Serve in glasses, sprinkle the top generously with macaroon crumbs and brown delicately in the oven.

CHOCOLATE DEVIL CAKE.—Cook one cupful of brown sugar, one cupful of grated chocolate and one-half a cupful of sweet milk. When thoroughly dissolved, set aside to cool. Cream one cupful of brown sugar with one-half a cupful of butter, add the well-beaten yolks of three eggs and one-half a cupful of milk. Beat in two cupfuls of flour sifted with one-half teaspoonful of soda. Lastly, beat in the cold chocolate mixture and bake in three layers.

CHOCOLATE FILLING.—Melt two and one-half squares of chocolate over hot water and add one cupful of brown sugar, three tablespoonfuls of milk, the yolk of one egg and one teaspoonful of vanilla. Cook in a double boiler until thickened and spread between the layers. Use the whites of the eggs for making a white frosting.

LEMON COOKIES.—These thin cookies are exceedingly toothsome. Take six cupfuls of flour, three cupfuls of sugar, one cupful of sweet milk, one cupful of lard, three eggs, two tablespoonfuls of baking-powder, and two tablespoonfuls of lemon extract. Roll out, cut in squares with a knife and bake in a quick oven.



Ever
Realize

the enormous percent of Food
Material contained in a package of

Grape-Nuts

In 100 parts of this world-famed
food there are only about 2 parts
waste!

Grape-Nuts is made of whole-wheat and barley, and contains all the rich food elements of these cereals prepared in such form (through scientific processes) that the food is rapidly digested. Thus quickly supplying the system with true food.

In making Grape-Nuts, the natural, elemental salts—"vital phosphates" (grown in the grains) are retained for the great and important use for which Nature has placed them in these grains:

These vital phosphates combine with the albuminous substances ("proteids") of the food for rebuilding worn-out brain, nerve and other tissue-cells.

Thus the value of food material in Grape-Nuts is extended beyond that of an easily digested food. It presents the starchy portion partially predigested, and also contains these vital parts for the rebuilding of Brain and Nerve cells.

These facts will be clear after using Grape-Nuts and cream regularly—say 10 days, or longer—

"There's a Reason"

Postum Cereal Company, Limited,
Battle Creek, Mich., U. S. A.



You can't
wear flowers
every day-but

COLGATE'S TALC POWDER

offers three perfumes to suit your taste:
Cashmere Bouquet, Violet and Dactylis.

Not only do we give the widest choice of perfume, but, where others *imply* equality by copying our packages, we *prove* our superiority by scientific comparison.

That one talcum powder is *not* as good as another and that Colgate's is the

Real Boric Powder

(Safest in its antiseptic values)

is proved by the following report of an eminent chemist:

97 Water St., New York
Messrs. Colgate & Co.:

In comparison with several other widely advertised talcums, I find that Colgate's contains more than EIGHT times as much Boric Acid.

It also contains two other ingredients described in the U. S. Dispensary as being antiseptic, soothing and healing in their nature.

They were not found in the other talcums examined.

(Signed)

A. A. BRENNAN, M.Sc.
Analytical and
Consulting Chemist

* Feb. 3, 1910

Note: Not only in Boric Acid, but in the use of two other ingredients, Colgate's excels in antiseptic and soothing value.

Trial Package
for 4 Cents

COLGATE & CO.

Dept. L, 55 John St., N. Y.

* Detailed report
sent on
request.



A Novel Fourth of July Luncheon

(Continued from page 1077)

run to the respective covers. Here they are attached to dainty place cards in the form of paper dolls, each dressed in a different national costume. There are eight of these graceful little figures, representing as many countries. As we have no characteristic national dress in our own land, a stately "Miss Columbia" may uphold the dignity of the stars and stripes. Her companions are a Scotch lassie in kilt and plaid, a plump little Dutch maiden in quaint starched cap and wooden shoes, a dainty

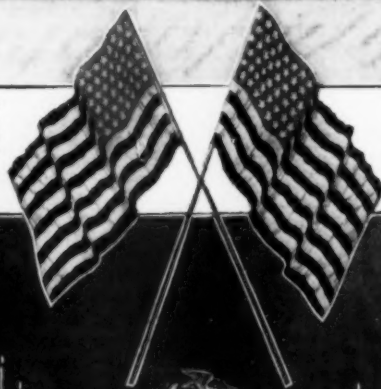
land in the Eastern Hemisphere?" "Is it an absolute monarchy?" "Is the climate tropical?" etc., any question being permissible which can be answered by "yes" or "no."

When all have solved the problem, the hostess leads the way to the dining-room, where each identifies her place by means of the paper-doll card garbed in the dress of the country whose flag she wears.

Beside each plate is a menu in the form of a booklet whose covers are American



The upper table has a centerpiece of the Goddess of Liberty driving a floral chariot drawn by three eagles



The lower table has a centerpiece representing eagles posed on a flag-decorated drum



Suggestions for table decorations for Fourth of July luncheons or dinners

"Madame Butterfly," an almond-eyed Chinese belle in flapping blouse and trousers, a dark-haired senorita with her lace mantilla, an Italian peasant with laced bodice and white chemise, and a Turkish beauty with only her big eyes visible above the shrouding folds of her yashmak.

As the guests are ushered in, the hostess slips a pair of diminutive flags into the coiffure of each, after the fashion of the ornamental hairpins so treasured by Japanese brides. She herself wears the Stars and Stripes tucked amid her fluffy tresses. The next fifteen or twenty minutes will be devoted by each individual to finding out what country she represents. This she does by asking questions, such as "Am I a

shields about four inches high. Like the larger ones used for the hanging-basket, these are cut from decorated crêpe paper and mounted on bristol board. A tiny pencil is fastened to each booklet with a length of scarlet baby ribbon finished with a full-looped rosette. Within, on the first page, in place of the customary list of viands is an itinerary of the journey, as follows:

United States	Spain
Scotland	Turkey
Netherlands	China
Italy	Japan
Home via Southern Arabia	

Ring a bell, the hostess calls "All aboard," and when the "tourists" are seated, announces that the first "meal" will

be eaten before sailing. A lobster bisque, creamy and smoking, with a vermillion claw and a spoonful of chopped parsley adding a vivid bit of color to each portion, is served in honor of Uncle Sam. While the plates are being changed, the hostess relates some interesting item of American history, and gives the recipe for making the bisque, which is written down by the guests in their little booklets.

Now the hostess takes up a gilded wand from beside her plate and starts on its lengthy voyage the tiny toy steamer which has been "lying at anchor" in "New York harbor." The "passengers" lend a hand in case things look a bit squally, and the "Columbia" boldly plows across the raging cambric main until it reaches a quiet harbor on the southern coast of Scotland.

Here is served a dish which is a prime favorite in the land of cakes and ale, namely mackerel pie. In this case the dainty takes the form of individual patties, and the recipe therefor is quickly entered in the menu-books, after which Scotland's fair representative is requested to relate some entertaining fact, legend or anecdote connected with that sport-loving island.

Again the good ship is under way, coasting the realm of Johnny Bull, crossing the turbulent channel, and making the port of Havre in record time. At this point a gilt-edged express train is in waiting. Again the bell rings, a whistle sounds and the diminutive coaches, propelled by the magic wand, glide gently across the map to the rosy patch marked "Netherlands." "Five minutes for refreshments" is called in the familiar sing-song of the guard, and delicious Dutch veal rolls make their appearance, served with mushroom sauce and an accompaniment of potatoes in Holland style.

The journey to Italy is quickly made, and a brief stay at Naples rendered memorable by a course of spaghetti baked in Neapolitan fashion. Thence to the land of the toreador, to enjoy a characteristic salad of sweet red peppers, celery and black beans, served in a dish which has been lightly rubbed with a clove of garlic.

Turkey supplies its most famous confection, "Turkish delight," and China contributes laichee nuts and crystallized cumquats. The steamer, having made the roundabout trip by water, meets the train as the latter comes trundling down to the China coast, and transfers the tourists to fair Nippon in season to combine delicate rice wafers with their fruit and confections.

At last the "Columbia" turns her prow homeward and steams once more for the Land of the Free, just touching at the south coast of Arabia for the fragrant Mocha, which is served in true Eastern fashion, thick and very black and sweet, with a drop of rose water in each cup.

Upon reaching the home port an adjournment to the drawing-room is in order. Here the "travel" idea may be further developed by exhibiting photographs and curios from the lands visited, by play-

ing and singing native music and national airs, or by reading brief travel sketches or odd bits of information respecting the manners and customs in remote quarters of the globe. Whichever plan is adopted, the guests of the Practical Girl will vote her the queen of hostesses, and will take their leave with an inward paean of thanksgiving at having been spared the monotonous repetition and conventionality which characterize the majority of Independence Day entertainments.

MACKEREL PATTIES.—Line individual patty-pans with puff paste. Make a forcemeat of mackerel roes, parsley, onion, butter, breadcrumbs and the yolk of an egg and spread between layers of fish until the pans are filled, covering the top with a layer of mashed potatoes. Bake three-quarters of an hour and serve hot.

VEAL ROLLS.—Spread thin slices of veal with a mixture of breadcrumbs, herbs, chopped ham, egg and milk. Roll tightly, tie and simmer until tender in a pint of veal stock. When done, remove the strings, thicken the stock, add a tablespoonful of sherry and pour over the meat.

HOLLAND POTATOES.—Boil four large potatoes and cut into dice. Add a tablespoonful of chopped parsley, one of onion, pepper, salt, and one-half cup of rich milk. Pour into a casserole, cover with breadcrumbs mixed with yolk of egg, and bake.

BAKED SPAGHETTI.—Boil one small package of spaghetti. Simmer for an hour one can of tomatoes to which have been added a piece of butter the size of a walnut, salt, paprika, and a small pinch of cinnamon. Grate one pound of dry cheese. Place in a baking-dish a layer of spaghetti, one of tomatoes and a thin layer of cheese, repeating in the same order until the dish is full. Dot the surface with pieces of butter, and bake one-half hour.

BEAN AND PEPPER SALAD.—Remove the seeds from four sweet red peppers and place in ice water for a half hour. Drain and cut into disks with a thimble. Sprinkle a salad bowl with salt and rub with a clove of garlic. Put into it the peppers, with one cupful of cold boiled black beans and four stalks of celery which have been cut into thin slices. Mingle with French dressing and serve ice cold.

TURKISH DELIGHT.—Boil two and one-half pounds of sugar with one and three-quarter pints of water. As soon as the sugar is melted, add 65 drams of starch dissolved in cold water. Stir until the mixture forms a thick paste. Add 25 drams of water and one cupful of chopped almonds and flavor with orange extract. Pour into pans, and when cold cut into squares and roll each in confectioners' sugar.

Two other simple schemes for decorating luncheon or dinner tables on Fourth of July are shown on page 1107.

The luncheon favors and various table decorations used to illustrate this article are reproduced by courtesy of the Dennison Manufacturing Company.

A Dish for His Royal Highness "The American Citizen"



Shredded Wheat Biscuit With Red Raspberries

A wholesome, delicious combination for the summer days when the appetite needs to be coddled with toothsome things that nourish and satisfy without disturbing the digestion.

Being made in Biscuit form it is easy to prepare an appetizing, nourishing meal with Shredded Wheat on short notice. No culinary skill or experience required. Simply heat a Shredded Wheat Biscuit in the oven to restore its crispness, then cover with raspberries, or other berries, and serve with milk or cream, adding sugar to suit the taste. The porous shreds take up the fruit juices, presenting them to the palate with all the full, rich aroma of the natural berry.

If you like Shredded Wheat Biscuit with berries or other fruits, you will like the Biscuit for breakfast with milk or cream. It is the whole wheat steam-cooked, shredded and baked in the finest, cleanest, most hygienic food factory in the world. Two Shredded Wheat Biscuits, with milk or cream and a little fruit, will supply all the energy needed for a half day's work.

ALL THE MEAT OF THE GOLDEN WHEAT

THE SHREDDED WHEAT COMPANY
NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK





When my baby was two months old, he seemed to be never satisfied with my milk. I was strongly recommended to try Nestlé's Baby Food, which I did, and the baby began to pick up at once. In a month he had gained quite a little, and now at six months old he weighs 18 lbs., and is a strong, robust child. I cannot say too much in praise of Nestlé's Food.
 Mrs. T. B. HALE,
 New York City.

For Baby's Sake Take No Risk

Cow's milk is a decidedly *risky* diet. In its natural state it is frequently disease-germ laden. Seldom does it reach you before it is 30 hours old.

Sterilizing will kill the germs, but only adds to the indigestibility of milk.

For cow's milk is naturally indigestible. The "casein" it contains forms a solid—an actual irritant to infants' stomachs.

Milk modifiers help to dissolve this "casein" but are *uncertain in effect*. No rule for modification applies. It must be suited by *special prescription* to each child.

And many babies *simply cannot* digest cow's milk no matter how it is modified.

NESTLÉ'S FOOD

Just Add Water and Boil

Here is a safe way to prove that there *is* a perfect diet for your baby.

Simply try one sample package of *Nestlé's Food*.

Thousands of mothers have made this trial with splendid results.

Thousands of weak, delicate babies have gained strength and robustness through Nestlé's Food.

Pure cow's milk is its basis. But this is first scientifically reduced to a form of absolute nourishment, made thoroughly digestible. Then, vital body-building elements are added, according to the formula of learned specialists in infant-feeding.

A Valuable Book and 12 Feedings FREE

"Infant Feeding and Hygiene" is a 70-page book that no mother should be without.

It tells how to guard against all troubles common to little ones—contains necessary information about the care and treatment of infants in health and sickness.

With this, we will send you a free trial package of Nestlé's Food—enough for 12 feedings.

You will see an improvement in your baby within twenty-four hours of its use.

So clip out the coupon and send today.

COUPON

HENRI NESTLÉ, 78 Warren St., N. Y. City

I will be pleased to have a free trial package of Nestlé's Food and a copy of your book, "Infant Feeding and Hygiene," without cost.

Name _____

Address _____

The Training of Children

By MRS. R. L. BROWNELL



TEACH the very little ones to always say "Please" and "Thank you," also "Good night" and "Good morning." These are the first lessons in courtesy at home.

Every infant is born with a conscience, with an instinct for God, and a desire for good. We must begin early and strive to catch hold of that wonderful religious instinct which is in every heart.

If you wish to get a child to do its best, encourage rather than discourage him; discouragement acts like a wet blanket, and puts out the fires of ambition most effectually in the childish nature.

What a difference there is among our little ones in times of sickness! The spoiled, wayward child becomes more self-willed when ill, and, as a rule, the thought of a doctor or the very suggestion of a remedy or medicine throws it into a passion. We are not exaggerating at all when we say that many children's lives have been sacrificed because they were not obedient. This is specially noticed in throat cases, such as diphtheria and scarlet fever, when applications to the tonsils are imperative. We have seen cases where a spoiled child was so frightened and fought so with his nurses that the exhaustion consequent on the application and struggle did really as much harm as the omission of the treatment. Don't spoil your children when they are young. They will thank you afterward for bringing them up with loving firmness.

When is a child ill? The answer to this question is not always easy, when the infant cannot speak as yet nor utter his complaints. The crying of children is not always an utterance of pain, nor does it always show hunger. When a child cries loudly, continuously and vigorously, we may, at least, be sure that there is no disease of the respiratory passages. It might, however, indicate a disturbance in the digestive canal. If an inflammation of the internal ear is the cause of the crying—and this is by no means a rare occurrence—or some other deep-seated suppuration or inflammation of the periosteum, then the child will cry louder when the suspected place is touched or pressed upon. Single shrill cries, occurring also in sleep, should direct our attention to cerebral troubles: a soft, dull, discontinued crying, more sighing and moaning, points to pulmonary disease. If the cry is hoarse and toneless, we should think of laryngeal troubles. A soft, long-continued whimpering should cause us to suspect an inflammation of the abdominal organs; a weakened but rather continuous crying is a concomitant of the setting in of fever.

A baby will be attracted for a short time by some fine toy that he can simply look at, but he will spend ten times as long in putting pegs into holes in a board contrived for the purpose, or in taking out one by one from a well-filled basket articles, no matter what—spools, blocks, clothes—pins—

anything so that they are sometimes changed and he does not tire of the monotony. Then the task of putting them all back keeps him busy for a still longer time. As baby becomes more discerning and his fingers more nimble, a pleasing device for his employment is a board with variously shaped holes—round, square, triangular, etc.—with blocks and spheres to fit into the various places. Should these be in bright colors, his love for color may also be

gratified, and learning these colors soon follows. Little tasks of carrying articles from one portion of the room to another, or from room to room, will often keep the child busy and interested for hours. A small hammer and tacks, with a good soft board into which to drive them, are generally a delight to any child old enough not to put the tacks into his mouth. So simple are the employments that will satisfy the little tot that almost any mother will find them constantly suggesting themselves.

AMUSING SICK CHILDREN. — The most difficult period of a child's illness is probably the time when the crisis is past, when much depends on the mother or nurse, and when the doctor recommends amusement without fatigue, which makes no strain on the nervous system, and causes no effort of the imagination. It is precisely the time when the mother reigns supreme and triumphant. Love gives her intuition, and she knows by instinct how to proportion the simple amusements, with which her very soul is stored, to the age and state of the little patient who is, above all, her child.

The infant may be amused by a dancing doll or a rolling ball, but the child who has begun to walk and talk demands something more.

A pretty little Punch and Judy show may be managed by knotting up a couple of pocket-handkerchiefs and thrusting the first or second finger of each hand into their cambric heads. They may go through a whole pantomime of the funny but non-exciting order. Fairy tales and all sorts of stories may be told, but care should be taken to exclude giants, ogres, Bluebeards, and all horrible personages that may excite the little brain and possibly revisit it in the night watches.

When the patient is really approaching convalescence, a bed-table is a great help. It is merely a wooden plank, with feet at either end, which can be placed right across the bed, and will hold many playthings and

some games, such as lotto, dominoes and cards. The dressing of tiny dolls with crinkled paper skirts and ribbon sashes is often a great delight to little girls. The great thing on the part of the mother is to preserve a cheerful face, to be always amused herself, or to seem so.

Little children are apt to follow with their eyes the pattern of the wall-paper. It is a relief if a new picture be pinned up on the wall and changed every few days.





Enjoying a Vacation at Small Cost

(Continued from page 1071)

so entirely to their satisfaction they closed the bargain at once and resumed the task of making preparations with redoubled energy.

On the following Saturday the two men of the family were on the scene of action bright and early armed with carpenter's tools. An order of lumber had been delivered at the farm the day before and they set to work without delay to build a floor for the 9x12 tent which was to serve for living purposes. A framework, supported at the corners by a stone underpinning, was first made, and on this was laid the floor of six-inch boards. As soon as the work was finished they hastened back to the city, where an express wagon was hired to cart the housekeeping outfit to camp. It was late that afternoon before everything was in place, but it was a cozy little camp in which the tired workers sat down to their first supper.

A 9x12 canvas tent, which had been stored away for years, was brought to light and made to serve as headquarters. Two cot beds in the rear of the tent served as sleeping quarters for the mother and daughter, while the other half was fitted up as a living-room, with several comfortable rocking chairs, a small table for books and magazines, and a good reading lamp. Curtains separated the two apartments, but during the daytime they were pushed back and couch covers were thrown over the cot beds. The family baggage had been limited to one dress-suit case apiece, and these were stowed away under the cots.

The male members of the party had readily agreed to sleep out of doors except on rainy nights, when they spread their blankets and sleeping-bags on the "living-room" floor. Meals were also eaten in the open whenever the weather permitted, and only a few times was it necessary to set the table in the cook tent. This was a new 7x9 canvas tent, with simply the hard earth for a floor. It was fitted up for cooking purposes and contained an oil cooking range, a cupboard improvised from packing boxes for dishes and supplies, a small kitchen table and such other housekeeping accessories as had been deemed indispensable.

Once established in their retreat, it did not take the campers long to fall into camping ways. They discovered that a hole dug in the ground and covered with a heavy horse blanket to keep out the heat, made a refrigerator not to be scorned. Beans were baked in true "backwoods" style in a hole half filled with glowing coals and tightly covered. Even the work of bringing water from the well did not seem a burdensome task, and "housekeeping" became a word unknown.

Long hours of quiet rest and reading, for which city life had left no time, filled the tired mother's days. Boating, bathing, fishing, long walks through the country,

and a hundred other diversions kept the young people happy and busy from morning till night. Story telling, games, reading aloud, with now and then a moonlight row, made the evenings good times which will long be remembered when the little family is no longer all together. But best of all, worries were forgotten, tired nerves grew steady and rested, and a reserve fund of strength and vitality was acquired as a result of the "simple life" they were leading in the open air.

As the farmer had foreseen, he was called upon to furnish fresh eggs, vegetables, berries, milk and butter. Groceries were supplied from the city from time to time, and meat was also brought to camp by the father once or twice a week. Pastry found no place on the camp table, but it was not missed, as there was always an abundance of wholesome bread and fresh fruit or berries. Coffee was indulged in but once a week, and before long the effect of this healthful living was plainly evident.

Labor was reduced to the minimum, and even the laundry work, which is often the most difficult proposition the vacationist has to meet, was cut down one-half by using seersucker and cotton crepe, which require no ironing, wherever it was possible. Indeed, so entirely satisfactory did camp life prove, that the four weeks originally planned for lengthened themselves into eight. Even then it was with reluctance that the little party "broke camp" and returned to the city, strong in their resolution to repeat their experience at the earliest opportunity.

The itemized account of the family expenditures for the entire eight weeks, which is given below, will show how economically a camping trip of this sort may be made:

Cost of 7x9 canvas tent.....	\$ 7.25
Lumber for floor.....	4.20
Rent of rowboat.....	8.00
Hire of canoe.....	1.90
Cost of teaming to and from camp.....	2.00
Meat for entire time.....	13.07
Fruit and vegetables.....	17.21
1½ bushels potatoes at \$1.....	1.50
168 quarts of milk at 6 cents.....	10.08
10 dozen eggs at 28 cents.....	2.80
5 dozen lemons at 20 cents.....	1.00
25 pounds sugar at 5½ cents.....	1.38
17 pounds butter at 30 cents.....	5.10
10 pounds entire wheat flour at 5 cents.....	.50
10 pounds cornmeal at 3 cents.....	.30
1 pound coffee.....	.35
8 pounds bacon at 15 cents.....	1.20
10 pounds salt pork at 14 cents.....	1.40
1 pound baking powder.....	.50
4 pounds lard at 15 cents.....	.60
2 bags flour at 90 cents.....	1.80
1 bag salt.....	.10
4 quarts white beans at 10 cents.....	.40
4 quarts red kidney beans at 12 cents.....	.48
½ gallon molasses at 60 cents.....	.30
10 gallons kerosene oil at 12 cents.....	1.20
6 packages breakfast food at 15 cents.....	.90
15 packages Uneda biscuit at 5 cents.....	.75
2 boxes matches at 10 cents.....	.20
5 bars soap at 8 cents.....	.40
Total cost for eight weeks.....	\$86.87
Average cost for one week.....	\$10.86

HOME—BREAD and BUTTER—CLOTHES and SHOES—sometimes the DOCTOR—and the chance to go to SCHOOL.



ALL these your *widow* or your *orphans* must have—just as you are providing them for your *wife* and *children* now—Your absence will not lessen their appetites—

nor obviate their necessities—in the least degree—your going may affect only their income and consequently their ability to have these things. And how about the little pleasures of life which you delight in giving them now?—Don't you think they will need a Summer vacation?—and an occasional outing just the same—even though you cannot be here to share these enjoyments with them? Why let your family carry this risk—when *life insurance* was devised primarily for this very purpose?—Don't stop to think about it—ACT!—NOW!—TO-DAY!—You do not know—it may already be too late for you to get these benefits. Send for THE **EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY** man and find out:

First: Whether you can become a member of the Society;

Second: How little it will cost to put an Equitable policy between your family (not you,—for you will not be here to pay the price of neglect and delay), and the thousand and one things which can happen to a man's family when he is not here to look out for them.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

OF THE UNITED STATES

"Strongest in the World"

The Company which pays its death claims on the day it receives them

PAUL MORTON, Pres. 120 Broadway, New York City

Agencies Everywhere! None in your town? Then why not recommend some good man—or woman—to us, to represent us there—Great opportunities to-day in Life Insurance work for the Equitable.

From the Jaws of the Wolf

(Continued from page 1070)

That had been the mission of most of the other callers—of all of them, perhaps—for the ugly stories afloat had started a panic among the other little investors, who had pinned their faith and trusted their all to McIntosh copper.

Even McIntosh himself had lost some of his usual buoyancy. All morning he had cajoled and joked, flattered and clapped anxious customers on the back. Once or twice, when the customer happened to be a square-jawed man of determined mien, the colonel had even opened the safe. It was good to see the interior of that safe. It seemed to be fairly running over with money. And it was good to hear the colonel say, with his hearty friendliness: "I hate to see you do it, brother. That stock's goin' up. It'll be six, tomorrow. Take back your money, though, if you insist. But the colonel was bluffing. He knew it. And William J. Murphy knew it. William's association at lunch-hour with others of his kind was a source of quick and accurate information. He knew what Wall Street generally thought of Colonel McIntosh; moreover, that a certain great detective agency was spreading a stealthy net. It explained his chief's expression when there were no customers in the room.

The colonel scowled now as he looked at the name of Mrs. Wells. "These suckers have got all they're goin' to get," he grunted. Then, as he noticed young Mr. Murphy still standing there, he burst out: "Well, what are you waitin' fer? Run her in! And if anyone else comes, tell 'em I'm out. Got that?"

"Yes, sir," William J. replied. In spite of his civil tone there was a dangerous light in his eye. "I'm glad this is pay-day," he reflected; "and that I've got another job." He ushered Mrs. Wells into the colonel's presence, then did something he had never done before. He listened at the door.

Despite his recent ill-temper, the colonel received the old lady at Raleigh might have received Queen Bess. He was courtesy itself. He inquired politely after her health, then, before she could answer, launched into a joyful description of the way things were moving along. The barons were after him—had she seen the papers?—but he had them on the run. Optimism was the note of the hour.

Mrs. Wells made several timorous efforts to state the purpose of her call. Impossible. The colonel was bubbling over. He quoted Benjamin Franklin and J. J. Hill on money-making, and told a funny story about the Comstock lode, the point of which was—. But just then there was a ring at the telephone, and the colonel had to compose himself to answer. Anyone not familiar with his habitually merry mood would even have thought that the colonel paled a little as he listened to the message, or that, at least, he manifested some sign of confusion and surprise.

"Pinkerton?" he asked. "Not—" He turned his back on Mrs. Wells and spoke very softly. The one-sided conversation was brief: "A friend of yours?—I didn't have no intention of doin' no such thing—Why, certainly, if you wish it—Cash, now—Good-by." The colonel waited until he was sure that the connection at the other end of the wire was closed, and then he added: "Good-by, old pal."

A Hundred Summer Delights

await the family that learns to depend for its hot weather desserts and all frozen dainties on

Knox Pure Plain Sparkling Gelatine

Knox Grape Sherbet
Knox Fruit Ice
Knox Banana Sponge
Knox Water Ice
Knox Frozen Currants

Knox Bavarian Cream
Knox Angel Parfait
Knox Orange or Lemon Jelly
Knox Cranberry Frappe
Knox Charlotte Russe

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Any Style in Union Suits
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"Nice fellows, those Pinkerton boys," said the colonel, turning to Mrs. Wells: "they handle all my special missions. And now—" he rose and walked toward the safe—"as I was sayin', the market is a little uncertain and I want you to let me have back your stock at the price you paid for it."

It befell that Mrs. Wells and William J. Murphy took the same elevator to the street. He had just counted the money contained in a small white envelope, and it was in allusion to this that he looked across at her and said: "You got yours, too, Mrs. Wells."

"Yes, I've escaped—escaped from the jaws of a wolf!"

"I knew how to fix him, all right," he remarked, and tipping his hat he disappeared in the crowd.

It was just about then that the colonel was stepping from his private office into the reception-room. Again his mood was bitter. "Where's that boy?" he demanded savagely. For a moment he stood there with black thoughts stamped on his brow, then he cried: "My God—why didn't I recognize the voice?" And seizing the telephone he hissed: "Miss Ross, did Mr. Pinkerton call me up a little while ago?"

The answer sent him sprawling into the nearest chair. "No, sir," said Miss Ross: "no one's called you but Willie Murphy."

Ballade of Sister's Brass

Mother looks about in wonder,
Father stammers in amaze,
As their modern parlor plunder
Vanishes before their gaze;
Bric-a-brac of recent days,
Statues of the tinted classes,
Have to clear the mantel-ways—

Where grim portraits used to blunder,
Now on chastened walls we raise
Plaques and tablets dug from under
Butte's substrata—called Cathay's.
Candlesticks have won the bays
From electric lamps and gases;
Drippy grease and smoky haze!—
Sister's going in for brasses.

Sister's torn herself asunder
From her family; she strays
Through the streets of grime and thunder,
Where on priceless junk she preys.
Sister, in her solemn craze,
Home from second-hand morasses
Brings us germs and tarnished trays—
Sister's going in for brasses.

L'ENVOI.

Kinsfolk, wait until this phase
Of her soul's improvement passes;
Then we'll eat, and see some plays!—
Sister's going in for brasses.

—Munsey's.

A MONEY-MAKING PLAN FOR CHURCHES AND LADIES' SOCIETIES.

We have helped a number of Ladies' Church Societies to raise money during the past winter. We are willing to extend the same generous offer to one hundred more organizations before September 1st. Have your secretary write us at once for full particulars. The McCall Company, New York City.

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Seal your Mason fruit jars with "Sanicap" Jar Caps. Then your preserves are protected against the dangers which accompany old-style zinc caps.

"Sanicap" is made of tin plate heavily coated on both sides with a special enamel. It is the only jar cap guaranteed to be absolutely proof against the action of fruit acids.

Sanicap

You take chances with the old style zinc jar caps. For when you lay a jar on its side the liquor from your preserves runs between the porcelain lining of the zinc cap.

The action of the fruit acids on the zinc produces zinc salts, which mingle with your preserves and cause sickness.

Don't be content with the old-style unsanitary zinc jar caps when "Sanicap" cost less, look better, last longer. Easy to seal and open. Threads won't slip.

Every careful housewife wants "Sanicap" jar caps for her preserves. But some women do not get them because they don't look for the name "Sanicap" in centre of cap.

"Sanicap" Jar Caps are sold by dealers at 15c per dozen. 7 dozen for \$1.00 (except on the Pacific Coast). If your dealer does not carry "Sanicap" write to us direct and we will see that you are promptly supplied.

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HAROLD SOMERS
149 E. 8th Ave.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

A Rose Luncheon

By Hazel Thomas Pancoast

I WANTED to give a small luncheon for a girl friend, who was visiting me, and I particularly desired that luncheon to be most original and artistic because this girl was noted for her clever entertainments in her home town.

"June, the month of roses"—why not give a "Rose Luncheon?" flashed through my mind one day as I passed the open door and saw my rose bushes one mass of glorious coloring, and then and there a "Rose Luncheon" I decided it should be.

I wanted to make it a genuine rose affair, so to start the scheme with my invitations I bought some plain cards and painted a small spray of pink roses in the center, near the top, of each card; the lettering was Old English done in gold, and when they were finished they were very dainty and charmingly pretty.

On the morning of the luncheon I put huge bunches of pink roses in every available place, both in the house and on the veranda; when I had finished this I turned my thoughts toward the luncheon table, which was most important. Our Junes are very warm and our dining-room was rather small, so I decided to have the table on the upstairs veranda, which is screened in and covered with vines, making it impossible for anyone from the street to see into it. The table I used was a round one and just seated the ten girls. In the center, on a table mirror, was a large cut-glass bowl filled with pink roses, and pink rosebuds were strewn over the cloth.

The place cards were hand-painted roses and at each place there was a large pink rose—made from crepe paper—and when opened these were found to contain small candies representing little rosebuds. The salted almonds were also in small rose-shaped cups, but these were much smaller than the candy boxes.

My menu was as follows:

Iced Consomme	Olives
Celery	Cold Tongue
O'Brien au Gratin Potatoes	Peas
Maraschino Jelly	White Bread and Butter Sandwiches
Chicken Salad	Reception Wafers
Strawberry Ice Cream	Lady Fingers
Iced Tea	

The O'Brien au gratin potatoes are made just like the au gratin potatoes excepting that you add red and green



On the table was a large cut-glass bowl filled with pink roses and over the cloth were strewn pink rosebuds

peppers cut in small pieces. The maraschino jelly had just enough syrup from the cherries in it to make it a delicate pink. The lady fingers were filled with whipped cream and chopped nuts, and the ice cream was frozen in the shape of roses.

After luncheon I invited the girls to the downstairs veranda, giving each one a sheet of paper and a pencil as they left the table. As soon as they were all seated I brought out a small stand and placed on it a tall vase containing one large pink rose; then I told them they were each to guess how many petals the rose had, write down their guesses and their names on the sheets of papers, and give the papers to me. When all their guesses had been handed to me, the rose was pulled to pieces and the petals carefully counted, the girl guessing nearest the number receiving a large bunch of pink roses for a prize.

Next I brought forth nine straw hats—all the same size and shape. I gave each girl a hat, a paper of pins and a bunch of roses and leaves; then I told them they



Trimming the rose hats

were to see who could pin the trimming on their hats the most securely and artistically in fifteen minutes. At the end of that time a vote was taken and the girl who received the most votes was awarded a "rose" hat pin.

Once more I brought out pieces of cardboard and pencils and asked the girls to go into the library and see how many varieties of roses they knew. I had placed the different roses in tall vases, numbering each one; the guests were to write the names of the roses opposite the numbers on their cards. The prize for this contest was a small cut-glass rose bowl.

By the time they had finished this it was time for them to go, but just as they were ready to start I took a kodak picture of the group, and later sent one to each girl as a souvenir of the afternoon.

I think almost every hostess will find a "hot weather" luncheon of this kind much more of a success than a card party; for even the most confirmed card players do not enjoy playing when it is warm.

Moon Signs

A dull-looking moon means rain.

A clear moon indicates frost.

A single halo round the moon indicates a storm.

If the moon looks high, cold weather may be expected.

If the moon looks low down, warm weather is promised.

The new moon on her back always indicates wet weather.

If the moon changes with the wind in the east, then shall we have bad weather.

If the moon be bright and clear when three days old, fine weather is promised.

When the moon is visible in the daytime, then we may look forward to cool days.

When the points of the crescent of the new moon are very clearly visible, frost may be looked for.

If the new moon appears with its points upward, then the month will be dry; but should the points be downward, a good deal of rain must be expected during the three weeks.

Practical Forestry

An object lesson in forestry is afforded by the Vanderbilt estate at Biltmore, N. C. The forests, which cover 130,000 acres, yield annually about 4,000,000 feet of lumber, 5,000 cords of tannic-acid wood and fuel, 1,000 cords of tan bark and some hundred cords of pulp wood.

At the same time the forest, through wise management, is steadily increasing in value. Biltmore is not located in a region exceptionally rich in wooded resources. What is done there is possible in many places. In a measure, one may eat cake and have it too.

A PRESENT WORTH FIFTY CENTS TO ONE DOLLAR

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For Summer Appetites

In hot weather, when the appetite is just a little off, and there is a peculiar craving for something cool and satisfying, nothing touches the spot like

JELL-O

It is so deliciously cool, so light, so wholesome, so nutritious—so tempting and good every way—that it satisfies the summer appetite as nothing else can.

Fruit of almost any kind can be added or left out, as the housewife chooses, and in either case the dessert will be delightful.

There is no other dessert worth serving that can be made without cooking and fuss, and in hot weather no housewife wants to cook and fuss more than is necessary.

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AND MAKE YOUR ICE CREAM IN GLASS WITHOUT GRINDING OR CRANKING PURE, SAFE, DELICIOUS

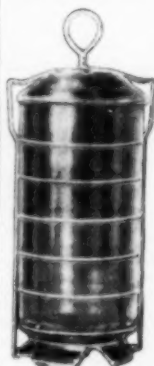
One size only—producing dessert for family of eight. Any portion not served can be repacked and kept in perfect condition for days. Commended by thousands of domestic science experts and housewives.

Don't take chances in use of old-fashioned metal freezers. Get the "Sanitary" of your dealer. If he cannot supply you, send us his name and \$1.25 and we will ship you by express promptly. Circular and special offer for two-cent stamp.

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Agents wanted.

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Carpenter St. and
Milwaukee Av.
Chicago



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Important Points on Dress Finishing

(Continued from page 1098)

latter allow an inch or more longer than you actually require, so that the bone may be cut off and the casing turned over the end and fastened. Stitch the bone to position exactly over the stitching of the seam. Then turn toward and tack to bound edge of seam. It should be fastened every two or two and a half inches. The third model of this figure is practically the same thing, the difference being that the seam is not bound and is cut so narrow that it comes just to the edge of the bone. If possible the edges of the seam are nicked before the bone is placed. This method is used when a heavy lining is to be fitted to a full figure. Everything is cut away that takes up room and everything is done to make the seams elastic.



Fig. 5—Illustrates one of the new sleeves cut in three pieces

Covered featherbone is the newest and best to use for this purpose, though many other kinds of bone or steel are still in use. Taffeta binding, which is soft and thin, and comes in a great variety of colors, is the best seam binding. The seams of a skirt may be pinked or bound, or the two edges may be turned in toward the center of the seam and stitched.

The facing of a skirt may be pieced a number of times, but should be cut the exact shape of the lower edge of the skirt. It should be fitted to the right side of skirt, to the required depth, the edge stitched, turned to the wrong side and hemmed or stitched to position. The braid is sewed flat on the underside of the hem, hemmed on the top edge and fastened with a sort of running stitch to the lower edge. If the facing is left open at one point a stiff card may be slipped between the facing and the skirt; if the sewing is done over this card, which is slipped along as the sewer progresses, there will be no fear of picking the stitches through to the other side.

Finishing the placket of a skirt is always a nice piece of work. It is very conspicuous and if not properly finished it may easily spoil the fit of the back of the skirt. Many ways have been tried with more or less success, but so far the manner illustrated in Fig. 4 has proved the most satisfactory. The placket is finished with an inverted pleat, the best style for a skirt opening in the center-back. A facing about two and a half inches deep is basted to

either side of the placket opening on the right side of the skirt. It is stitched the length of the opening along the free edge, the seams pressed open and facing turned to the wrong side. See that the seam just made forms the exact edge of the opening of the placket. Baste closely about half an inch from edge and stitch as shown in Fig. 4. Now apply hooks and eyes. Sew four or five eyes to under left side of placket opening, so they protrude just enough beyond edge of opening to admit bill of hook. The hooks are placed on the opposite side about a quarter inch back from edge of opening. The free edge of the facing is now turned back under the bills of the hooks and hemmed to position. The facing on the left side is turned back close to the rings of the eyes to form a lap. The edge of this lap may be bound or pinked.

There is another little detail that I shall attempt to describe here. It is really quite an important item, though one may not realize it unless the want of it has been felt, and that is loose tacking. For instance, if an outside skirt is to be fastened to a drop or an over-drapery to a skirt, it is most necessary that the tacking be firm and lasting, but not stiff. Say a skirt is to be tacked to a silk drop. You thread your needle with coarse silk as nearly the color of the skirt as possible. The place to be tacked is marked on both skirts by a pin. Take one or two stitches with the single silk in spot indicated on wrong side of outer skirt, just enough to fasten firmly, then make six or eight chain stitches with the double silk and fasten that end of the silken chain to the under-skirt. This gives the skirt a loose, swaying

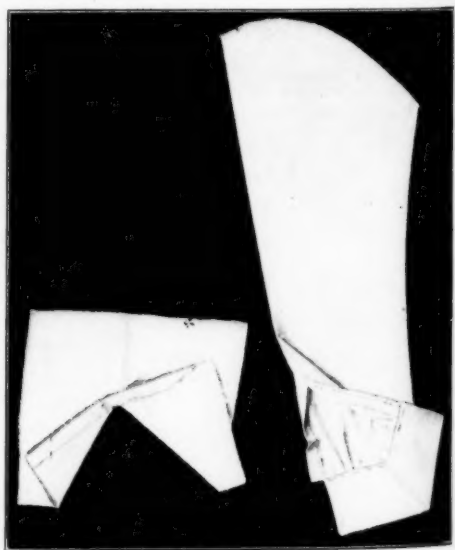


Fig. 6—Showing a new and easy finish for shirt-sleeve opening

motion and still holds it firmly to position.

In Figs. 2 and 3 I have tried to give an idea of how to cut a pocket in a blouse or coat. This appears to trouble many seamstresses, and it is a particular piece of work. Begin by deciding on the exact size and position of the pocket, then cut two pieces of your material about two

inches wide and an inch longer than the opening is to be. Mark the exact size and position of the opening on the garment and the exact centers through the length of the pieces just cut. Place one piece on the right side and one on the wrong side of the garment, with line marking centers exactly over line marking pocket opening; baste around all four sides and very carefully through mark indicating center. Run a row of machine stitching an eighth inch above and below the center basting in the manner indicated in Fig. 2. Then cut carefully along basted line through all three thicknesses. This is not an easy thing to do, and the scissors used should have a sharp point and a keen edge. The three thicknesses are necessary, as there is a great strain on the pocket slit and something must be done to stay it. Remove all bastings and turn the outside piece through slit to inside of coat, allowing enough to show from the outside to form an eighth-inch piping all around the pocket opening. In the model a white pocket and facing pieces have been used so as to make a clearer illustration.

The pocket itself is cut half or three-quarters of an inch wider than the pocket slit. One end of it is faced with an inch-wide piece of the material, the other end of the pocket piece is then turned up to meet the edge of the facing and basted and stitched to form a pocket, the lower edges of which should be rounded. The short upper edge of the pocket is stitched to the lower edge of the pocket facing. The piping is then stitched around the lower right side of pocket slit. The upper and faced end of the pocket is firmly basted across the pocket opening and is stitched to position with the piping around the upper edge of pocket slit. Note in Fig. 3 that the piping around lower edge of pocket has been stitched, while the line of basting on the upper side indicates where the stitching is to go, once the top of pocket is basted to position. In the figure the top is turned back to show how facing must be placed across pocket opening.

Sleeves are a trouble sometimes, shirt-waist sleeves particularly, but I don't see how I can help anyone more than by telling her to read the symbols carefully and then read them again. Even then, if you are not familiar with the patterns, it is easy to forget, so mark them on the goods and follow directions exactly.

The dress sleeves this season are quite elaborate. Many times they are made of three or four pieces. They are pretty and of course very dressy, as two or three different materials are sometimes used in their construction, as plain net and lace and the waist material.

Fig. 5 shows one of the new sleeves cut in three parts. It is especially pretty for a long, slender arm. This sleeve is taken from McCall Pattern No. 3283. In this model it is shown made all of one material with the exception of the trimming bands of lace. These latter are made of narrow lace insertion and beading, and when the ribbon has been run through the latter, it makes a dainty, summery-looking sleeve. It is perforated for three-quarter length and is shown in pattern.

The shirt-sleeve closing frequently appears a "bete noir" to the amateur, but if she will read the directions carefully and then follow them, all her anxieties will fade into thin air. After making one or two pairs of sleeves she will be able to put them together with extreme neatness and with machine-like regularity. One must

be careful to sew the *overlap* to the *front* edge of the opening. The writer has shed many a tear over a pair of sleeves which were neatly finished—with the *overlap* on the *underside* of the opening. In working on a sleeve this opening must be finished before closing the seam. First finish the back or under edge with an underlap—that is, a straight piece of material two inches wide and as long as the opening, usually about five inches. Before sewing the long edge of the underlap underneath to the back edge of sleeve opening, fold under the lower, short edge of the lap; this finishes this edge so there will be no raw edges to be attended to when putting on the cuff. Then fold under the other long edge of the lap three-eighths of an inch (the regular seam allowance), and stitch flat over the seam. This forms a regular binding five-eighths of an inch wide when finished. Sew the narrow extension on the *overlap* underneath to the *front* edge of the opening; turn it over at the perforations indicated in the pattern, fold under the edges three-eighths of an inch and baste the *overlap* flat on the outside of the sleeve, with the middle of the *overlap*, which is in line with the point at its top, over the seam. Then pin the *overlap* in position, completely covering the underlap, and stitch across the *overlap*, catching the top of the underlap, then up around the point and down the inner edge to the bottom of the sleeve. After one has had a little experience it will not be necessary to baste, but merely to pin to position and then stitch. In sewing on the cuff the underlap is not included in the cuff but is allowed to extend beyond it, if cuff links are to be worn, or it may be turned back underneath and sewed in the cuff with the sleeve, just as is a man's shirt sleeve. If the edges of the cuff are to *overlap*, as is the case when the old-fashioned stud cuff-buttons are used, or when secured with buttons and buttonholes, like the cuff of a bishop sleeve, the underlap is included in sewing on the cuff. A button is attached to the underlap about an inch and a half above the bottom and a buttonhole worked in the *overlap* to correspond.

A second and simpler method of finishing the sleeve opening is illustrated by Fig. 6. A strip of material two inches wide and as long as both edges of the opening is sewed underneath the front and back edges continuously; the other edge of the strip is then turned under three-eighths of an inch and sewed over the seam. This is like an old-fashioned binding which is often used to stay the side opening in children's drawers or the slashed opening at the back of their dresses. It is usually used on bishop sleeves, making an exceedingly neat closing, and takes but a few minutes to do. The portion of the binding on the front edge of the opening is folded back under the sleeve and is sewed in with the cuff; the portion attached to the back edge may be turned back like the *overlap* or allowed to extend like a regular underlap. In this case that end should have been folded under for a finish before sewing on the binding, as in the case of the regular underlap of the shirt sleeve which has been described above.

In a very handsome tailored waist of real linen or other comparatively expensive material the regulation shirt-waist sleeve lap is most advisable, but for completing any of the numerous cheap shirt waists that most women make up for morning wear the finish just described is excellent.



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Write today for free trial bottle.

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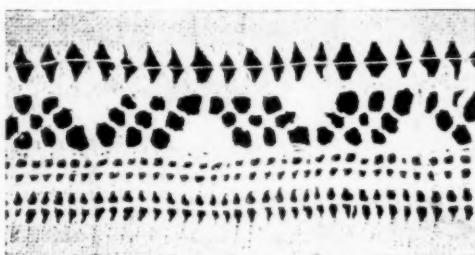
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Pretty Drawn-Work Designs

SOME new designs for drawn work are here illustrated that are very pretty and rather easy to accomplish.

Pattern No. 1 is very original and is

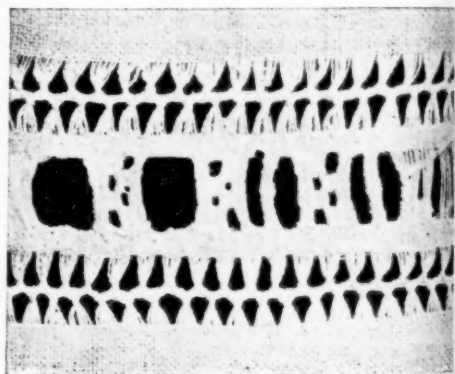
and to the left, taking up 3 new threads, and then work as before. A glance at the top line given in the second illustration will show the effect of 1 group above and



No. 1—An easily-worked pattern

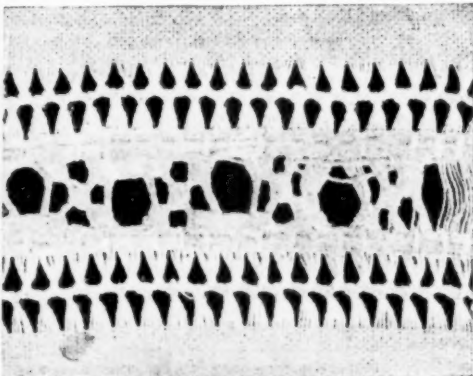
quickly worked. The border is the same as No. 2, but could be varied if wanted wider. Draw 20 or 24 threads and darn over 2 groups, leave 1 group and again darn over 2 groups, leave 1 and darn over 2. Now darn over 2 new groups, leave 1, darn over 2 again, leave 1, and darn over 2. A V-shaped space is now left with 4 groups. Darn over these a short distance, and then whip over the groups as far as the third of the first set of 3 darned groups, pass the needle at the back of the first of the second group of 3, and whip the other strand, bringing the needle at the back, and begin as at first, and repeat the darning over the 4 strands, and whipping over the 2. This is a useful pattern for bed linen, as it is strong and easy to do.

No. 2 is an effective design. To commence, draw 18 or 20 threads, according to the fineness of the linen, leave 4 threads, and draw the same number as before. Stitch twice round 6 threads to form a group, and put the needle down below the 4 threads; pass the thread over once, over again, and bring the needle out to the left of the 6 threads already grouped above the 4 threads, then put the needle over the 4 threads and into the same hole as before; over again, and bring the needle out below the 4 threads and to the left of 3 new threads, and make the group of these 3 new threads and 3 of the ones to the right; over once, over again, and bring the needle out above the bar of 4 threads



No. 2—Ribbon can be run through this design

begin at the upper side of the space to be darned; the next at the bottom, as the bar is worked from where the pattern ends. Ribbon can be threaded through if the worker likes. A workbag or handkerchief case worked on blue linen, and using silk instead of thread, is very handsome, especially if a ribbon a shade lighter is run through.



No. 3—A pretty design

No. 3.—A pretty design. This is a favorite pattern for towels and looks very well when done in a double row, with a space of plain linen between about two or two and one-half inches wide. It is an old pattern adapted, and can be varied by making four of the lighter-darned groups between the more solid work, instead of two as in the illustration. Draw 18 threads and group, then darn over 6 groups, and then over 4, and then over 2. Now darn over 2 groups, 1 new one and 1 that was left; then leave the group to the right and darn over 2, again leave 1 and darn over 2. This brings the needle

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to the same side of the space as the commencement. Darn over 2 new groups, leave 1, darn over 2, leave 1, darn over 2. The needle is now at the top of the space. Darn over 6 groups, 4 new and the 2 left, darn over 4 groups, then over 2, and begin again to darn over the 2 groups only. This makes the solid darning come first one way and then the other. It is a very pretty pattern when worked in threads of two colors. Many pretty blouse sets have been made by this design as well as tea-cloths and workbags. It is nice work for invalids, as it is not trying to the eyes.

Woman as a Social Success

There is no quality more to be desired to make a woman a social success than that of tact. Its possessor knows the right thing to do and the right time for doing it, and thus gains a reputation for cleverness and for many virtues which a tactless person would never win from her circle of acquaintances, no matter how excellent her qualities of both heart and head.

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A tactful woman generally gets her own way with her husband, and with other people, and yet in such a manner that people always suppose that they are following their own and not her inclinations. The fact is that she knows when a man is approachable and likely to be amenable to her wishes, and when it is best to leave him alone. Tact is a weapon guided with a multitude of precautions and feminine wiles by the wise woman, and it is only the wise who possess it.

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Just How to Knit a Sweater

(Continued from page 1099)

on top of the knitting. The sweater is made of German knitting worsted, taking one and one-half pounds and one skein in contrasting color. No. 2 bone knitting needles are used for the main part and No. 12 steel knitting needles for the collar and cuffs.

Cast on 118 stitches and knit 1 row.

Second row: K 8, p 3, and repeat to end. Repeat these 2 rows, decreasing 1 stitch at each end of every seventh row, until 84 stitches remain on the needles. Then knit without decreasing until the work is about 25 inches long, or long enough to reach to the lowest point of the armhole.

Now decrease 1 stitch at each end of every second row until 10 stitches have been narrowed off, and on the 74 stitches that remain knit in pattern for 6½ inches, or until the back is long enough to reach to the neck. End with the knitted and purled row.

Divide for the shoulders and neck, as follows: Knit across the first 27 stitches and run them on to a thread, knit and bind the next 20 stitches, and on the remaining 27 stitches knit 2 rows according to pattern for the shoulder, then 6 rows more, increasing 1 stitch at the inside or neck end of each row. At the end of the last row, also the neck, cast on 27 stitches, or 60 stitches in all for the front.

On this width knit until the front is 6½ inches from the shoulder down, then make 6 rows more, increasing 1 stitch at the armhole end of each row. At the end of the last row, also the armhole, cast on 16 stitches for the underarm section. On the 82 stitches now on the needles knit until the front is as long as the back and bind off.

For the second front take the stitches from the thread and work like the first front, taking care to make them opposites. This is the right-front and on it buttonholes are knit as follows: On the third row, after the 27 stitches are cast on, bind off 4 stitches, 3 stitches from the front edge, and on the next row cast these 4 stitches on again. Make buttonholes in this way at regular intervals down the entire front. At the end bind off and sew up the underarm seams.

Now take the contrasting color and with a No. 2 bone crochet hook work 1 row of s c up along the center stitch of each plain stripe of the work (the 3 stitches purled on the wrong side). Fold the knitting lengthwise on this stitch to facilitate working. When the contrasting stripes have been put in in this way, take the principal color and the steel needle

and with them pick up all the stitches around the neck and k 1, p 1, for 3 inches. Change to the contrasting color and k 1, p 1, for 1 inch more, then bind off.

For the pockets cast on 30 stitches and knit in pattern for 4 inches, then make 1 inch in plain garter stitch in contrasting color and bind off. Make the second pocket like the first and sew in place.

Begin the sleeve at the top. Use the bone needles and cast on 60 stitches, then knit in pattern, casting on 2 stitches in beginning each row, until there are 100 stitches on the needle. On this width knit 1 inch in pattern, then decrease 1 stitch at each end of every fourth row until 60 stitches remain. Knit without decreasing until the inside seam measures 15 inches or is the correct length. Change to the steel needles, k 1, p 1, for 3 inches for the



The new striped sweater

cuff, then with the contrasting color knit 1 inch in plain garter stitch and bind off. Put in the crocheted stripes of contrasting color, sew up seam, and place in armhole. The second sleeve is made like the first.

Boy's SWEATER.—The directions given are for eight-year size. Not quite one pound of Spanish yarn is needed, with 2 skeins in contrasting color. For the work take bone needles No. 2 and steel needles No. 12.

Begin at the lower edge of the back, using the steel needles and the contrasting color. Cast on 60 stitches and k 1, p 1, for 2 inches, for the border.

Change to the bone needles and the principal color. Knit in brioche stitch as follows: * Throw the thread over the needle and slip 1 as though to purl, k 2 tog, and repeat from * throughout the row. Repeat this row until the work is 18 inches long.

Divide for the neck and shoulders, as follows: Knit the first 10 ribs as usual and run them on to a thread, knit and bind the next 10 ribs, and on the 10 ribs that remain work as usual for 4 rows, then increase 1 stitch at the inside or neck end of every third row until 8 ribs have been added, bringing the increased stitches into ribs as quickly as possible. With 18 ribs on the needles knit until the front is as long as the back, ending with 2 inches in k 1, p 1, ribbing in the contrasting color.

For the second front take the 10 ribs from the thread and on them carry out the directions for the first front, taking care that both are not made for the same side. When finished, sew up the under-arm seams, leaving enough unjoined at the top for the armholes.

For the sleeves, begin at the top, using the bone needles. Cast on 105 stitches. Knit in the brioche rib for 1 inch, then on the next 3 rows narrow off 1 stitch at each end, so that on the third row 2 ribs will have been narrowed off. Knit for 6 inches and again narrow off 1 rib at each end. Then rib without change of width until the sleeve is 13 inches long, or the correct length for the inside seam. Change to the steel needles and knit across plain, knitting as 1 stitch the 2 stitches which lie over each other. Knit 5 rows more in plain garter stitch, then change to the contrasting color and k 1, p 1, for 4 inches, for the cuff. Bind off loosely.

The second sleeve is made like the first. Sew up the seam and place in the armhole with the sleeve and under-arm seams meeting.

For the front border cast 20 stitches on the steel needles, using the contrasting color. Work in double knitting as follows: K 1, bring the wool forward and slip 1 as though to purl, and repeat from the beginning, row after row, until the strip is long enough to extend up the right front, around the neck, to the top point of the left front. There begin to make buttonholes as follows: Knit the first 6 stitches of the row as usual, then k 2 tog and bind across the next 8 stitches, and on the 6 stitches that remain work in the usual way. On the next row cast on 8 stitches for those bound off, to close the buttonhole. Make buttonholes in this way at regular intervals down the front, and when the strip is long enough to reach to the lower edge bind off 2 stitches at a time. Sew to sweater, taking care not to stretch the latter out of shape. Sew buttons down the right front.

TO CHANGE THE SIZE OF SWEATERS.—The directions for the ladies' sweaters here given are written for size 36 or 38 inches bust measurement, but it is an easy matter to make them to fit any other size. The basic measurement upon which all sweaters should be built is the width of the back across the shoulders less 2 inches. To find out the necessary number of stitches with which to start the work, cast 30 stitches on the needles to be used, knit a square piece in the pattern stitch, and bind off. With this piece compute the number of stitches needed for the width of the back between the shoulders, less 2 inches, which are allowed for stretching. For instance, if there are 6 stitches in each

inch of knitting and the back measures 15 inches across, 13 times 6, or 78 stitches, will be needed for the width of the back between the shoulders. In casting on add to this amount the number of stitches that must be decreased according to the directions given before the work reaches that part of the back. For instance, in the ribbed sweater, for which directions are given, 8 stitches are narrowed off before the work reaches the shoulders, therefore 8 stitches should be added to the 78 stitches in question, making 86 stitches with which the work should be started.

Having secured the correct number of stitches to be cast on for any given size, the directions as given may be followed as to increasing and decreasing until the shoulders are reached, measuring the work for the length. For the shoulders divide the number of stitches on the needle in three sections, the two end sections to contain the same number of stitches and, if possible, a few stitches more than the center section. On them carry out the general directions given, casting on for the front enough stitches to make it about two-thirds as wide as the back between the shoulders. For the under-arm cast on enough stitches to make the size of the armhole right, and for the lower-front carry out the general directions as given.

For the boys' sweater all that is necessary is to cast on the exact number of stitches needed for the width of the back in any size, then carry out the general directions, changing the length to any other that is desired. Each front is made a little wider than half the back.

For the sleeves of the ladies' sweater cast on as instructed, no matter what the size, increase until the width for the top of the arm is secured, then decrease as instructed in the detailed directions, making the length according to measurement.

For the boys' sweater sleeve start by casting on the number of stitches needed for the top of the arm and on them carry out the general directions given.

What Every Wife Needs

She needs a good temper, a cheerful disposition and a knowledge of how her husband should be treated. She needs a capability of looking on the bright side of life and refusing to be worried by small things. She needs a secure grasp of such subjects as are of interest to men, and should not be above studying even politics in order to understand should her husband speak of them. She needs a sympathetic nature in order that, should sorrow fall upon them, she may be able to give comfort to her husband. She needs to understand something of sick nursing; a wife with no notion of what to do in cases of illness is but a useless thing. She needs considerable tact and patience—the one to enable her to know when to remain silent, and *vice versa*, and the other to put up with him when his temper is ruffled.

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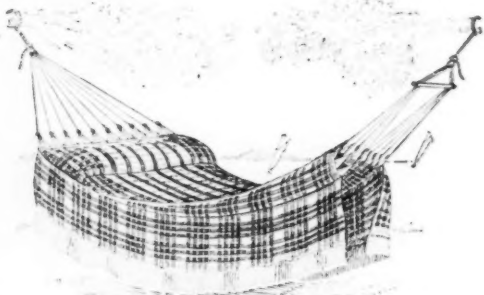
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Mr. Peebles Sets a Hen

(Continued from page 1102)

house door there suddenly issued something gaunt and red, dragging two strips of lath and bumping across the garden like a crippled kite. The dog was a close second, howling and barking like a calliope under full steam. Peebles, with a club in one hand and a looped rope in the other, brought up the rear. One slipper was off and his bathrobe was flapping in the breeze, but he was going some. Suddenly the procession halted. The fowl's trailer caught on a bush and the critter came to a quick stop. The dog rolled over the chicken and Peebles rolled over the dog. For one brief instant there was a gorgeous smear of feathers and tails and legs on a dull back ground of mud.

Mr. Peebles scanned the horizon for spectators and slowly arose. The dog limped away with tail at half mast. But the chicken only wiggled a few times, gaped convulsively and expired.

Mr. Peebles was grimly surveying the wreck of the Peebles fortune as Mary Ellen, wrapper-clad, hastened to his rescue. The bird was literally covered with the yolks and whites of eggs, and wore cuffs of shells on either leg.

Peebles halted between revenge and remorse as he looked. Finally a glow of justice lighted up his face.

"It was only right that I killed her," he said apologetically. "She broke every egg in the nest and ate up half of them."

Mary Ellen looked a little closer at the vanquished fowl. Then she shrieked: "Her? You plagued nunny!" she cried. "That isn't a 'her'—it's a rooster!"

Miss McFlimsey Again

Miss Flora McFlimsey, of whom you have heard. Has made one more journey to Paris. And she has come back just as blithe as a bird.

Or so says her friend, Mrs. Harris; And Flora no more her sad fate is bewailing; She worries no whit o'er the gown she is trailing; She loses no sleep over she said proudly past. Nor dresses for breakfasts and dinners and balls. Nor dresses for autoing, golfing and such—Not a rap does she worry o'er basting or starch. Of all the fine duels that once caused her such woe,

For she's brought home a hat that itself is a show;

It is plain to be seen that this wondrous lid useth. Belong to the swiftest and vainest old rooster. That scratched up the barnyard and crowed in the dawn;

"It's a Chantecler lid just as sure as you're hawn,"

Whispers awed Mrs. Harris, in telling her friends; "Rostand makes it himself—yes, he does, and he sends

It to Mistress McFlimsey to wear over here—She does it tomorrow—provided it's clear."

So Mistress McFlimsey is happy at last; Contentment is hers, as she said proudly past. With the king of the barnyard atop of her head. E'en to long, trailing feathers and comb of bright red;

He is dead—but he died in a cause that is glorious,

So silence the sneer and the comment censorious. For Flora McFlimsey of Madison Square

No longer complains that she's nothing to wear. —Arthur Chapman in Denver Republican.

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A Tangled Web

(Continued from page 1075)

At half-past two Theodora, in a fresh, white dress, suit case in hand, ran lightly down the front steps and disappeared around the corner on her way to meet the train.

Not five minutes later a big red car dashed up to the Allens' front door and Tom and Mrs. Allen got out and entered the house.

"The door is open; some one must be here," said Tom, as they paused in the hall. "Come on, mother, we'll organize a searching party of two and overhaul the house." Suiting the action to the word he started for the sitting-room, while Mrs. Allen ascended the stairs. In the doorway Tom stopped short.

"Jack! You here!"

"Hemm, what?" came sleepily from the lounge.

Tom approached and laid a heavy hand on his friend's shoulder.

"Wake up, you lazybones, and explain a few things, if you please."

"Explain what?"

"How you got here, where Teddy is and where the German maid came from; everything needs explaining, it strikes me."

"Tom, are you loony? How should I know where your sister is or where the maid came from?" asked Wentworth, utterly bewildered.

"Nobody else knows, so as you are the only one that's been here, you ought to, at any rate."

"Nobody else knows! Ask Gretchen; she knows," and Wentworth sprang to his feet and started for the kitchen. He flung open the door. The fire had burned low, the room was neat as hands could make it, but—no Gretchen.

"Where in thunder is she?" muttered Wentworth.

A thorough search revealed no trace of her, and the two young men finally gave up in despair and returned to the hall to await Mrs. Allen's report as to the result of her search upstairs. Presently she appeared on the upper landing.

"Tom!"

"Yes, mother. Did you find anyone?"

"No, but some one has been here, Theodora's suit case and some of her things are gone, but my purse is in the drawer of my bureau and hasn't been touched. Is the silver all right?"

"I'll see," and Tom hurried into the dining-room. "Yes," he said, on returning, "everything seems to be all right."

Mrs. Allen descended the stairs and caught sight of Wentworth.

"Oh, Mr. Wentworth, you are here safe, are you? I'm very glad to see you. Can you unravel any of this mystery for us?"

"I'm afraid I'm as much in the dark as anyone, Mrs. Allen," replied Wentworth.

The three looked at each other in deep perplexity.

"Well, we've got to find Teddy some way," said Tom, at last. "Jack and I will take the machine and canvass the country. We'll go to the station and see if she left on any train, and we'll ask everyone we

meet if they have seen her. If we can only find her, I for one, don't care to bother with Gretchen."

"Very well, but hurry, dear. I'm really dreadfully worried," said Mrs. Allen.

"Won't you come, too, Mrs. Allen?" asked Wentworth, courteously.

"No, thank you. I think I had better stay here in case she should come home while you are away."

"All right, Mutterchen. We'll find her, never fear," and Tom, followed by Wentworth, ran down the steps and sprang into the waiting automobile, Tom up in front with the chauffeur, Jack in the tonneau.

Through the streets of the little suburb they flew, disregarding all speed limits, until Jack mildly suggested that they might have passed several Gretchens and Theodoras without seeing them. Acting on this hint Tom ordered the chauffeur to "slow up," and just as he did so, Wentworth exclaimed:

"By George, if there isn't Gretchen!"

"What? Where? Why, there's Teddy! What luck!"

Just at this moment Theodora, on the sidewalk, was aroused from her puzzled thoughts occasioned by the non-appearance of her brother on the three fifteen train, by seeing a large red car dash down the street and stop beside her. Before she could escape two men jumped out and she felt herself seized in her brother's arms.

"At last, I've found you!" Tom exclaimed, as he released her.

"Tom! such a performance on the street!" cried his sister. "Oh!" she murmured, as she recognized Wentworth.

"Excuse me. I forgot Jack. Theodora, this is Jack Wentworth, and he—what's the matter with you two?" for Jack was staring at Theodora in blank amazement and she was blushing up to her hair. The next moment she held out her hand demurely, and as Wentworth took it in his their eyes met. It was too much. Theodora's lips twitched and after another glance at Jack's face she burst into a merry laugh, and, understanding suddenly dawning in Wentworth's eyes, he joined her with a hearty roar.

Tom looked from one to the other, seeking a reason for their merriment. "What's the joke?" he asked at last. "It strikes me there are a few more explanations to be made."

"This is Gretchen!" cried Wentworth, merrily.

"Gretchen!" said Tom. Then: "Teddy, what have you been up to, now?"

"Oh!" gasped the girl, as soon as she could speak. "I know it was dreadfully rude to laugh, but you did look so funny, Mr. Wentworth, I'm sorry, but what will you think of me?"

"Perhaps I'll tell you some day," he said, suddenly sober, and he helped her into the tonneau of the car.

"Oh, what a tangled web we weave when first we practice to deceive," softly quoted the girl, as she leaned back in her seat.

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Retribution: A Fourth of July Story

(Continued from page 1076)

"Let me out! Let me out!" he implored pitifully. "I want to go home."

"Hello! Who are you?" the brakeman asked, roughly.

"What's the matter?" called a voice from somewhere up the train.

"Nothin' but another tramp. Crawled into a cattle car this time."

"Well, fire him out mighty quick."

So the brakeman caught Wreck by his shoulder, and, with a quick jerk and twist, sent him spinning and staggering down the steep, sandy bank, until at last he fell at full length into the muddy ditch-water below. When he crawled out and made his way back to the track the train was disappearing in the distance.

There was now little left of the trim, handsomely-dressed Wreck of the morning. His face was spotted and creased with the ditch-water, and his wet clothing, after plowing back through the soft, dry sand of the bank, had lost all trace of its original appearance.

A station was but a few rods away, and a group of loungers on the platform had been watching the scene appreciatively.

"How'd ye like it, sonny?" asked one of them, jeeringly.

But Wreck was in no condition to notice the banter. There were people near him, and he hurried toward them eagerly.

"I—I want to go home," he cried, imploringly. "Will you please tell me how to get there, and—help me to go?"

"Does it pretty well for so small a chap, don't he?" observed one of the loungers.

"It's to Cedarville," Wreck went on eagerly, his anxiety still keeping him oblivious of their sarcasm. "If some of you'll get me a ticket back on the next train, my father'll—"

"Look here, you palaverin' tramp," interrupted a man who was evidently the station-master, as he came forward threateningly, "just you dry up now. This road is getting to be a regular tramp line; every train and almost every car has them. I wasn't a bit sorry to see you pitched down the bank, and if your whole tribe was served the same way 'twould be a good thing for the road. If you want to go to Cedarville, why, just go; there's a clear track before you, and it's only eighty miles. Only I advise you not to try any more train dodging. Now git!"

With the last word he raised his hand menacingly, and Wreck turned and fled wildly toward Cedarville.

Of the next ten days' tramp he could never give a very connected account. He remembered that he had begged and that he had sawed wood for his meals, and that he had very often gone hungry; and he remembered with a retrospective shudder that he had always hurried into the bushes when a train passed, and that he had never even thought of such a thing as attempting to board one.

Mr. Jakes and his wife were aroused very early one morning by a timid knock. "Who's there?" Mr. Jakes called.

"Only me," a weak apologetic, hungry, little voice answered; "may I come in?"

Of the meeting we say nothing, but of the days which followed, Mr. Jakes' own words are expressive.

"It's wonderful," he beamed, contentedly. "All the switches in ten miles around wouldn't have done Wreck as much good as that ten days' tramp. He's a good boy now, if I do say it; a real good boy."

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My Ten-Acre Farm

(Continued from page 1079)

in money, we won some beautiful silver loving cups and ribbons and got in touch with a number of interested persons, who afterward gave us orders for about two hundred dollars' worth of eggs for hatching. Our winnings were good enough to advertise, hence we placed some small advertisements in the papers devoted to poultry breeding and made some good sales through these mediums. My idea was to get the place to the point where it would pay me a thousand dollars or better per year, over and above all expenditures. This it did the third season on the ten-acre farm. We nearly reached the thousand-dollar mark the second season, but had scarce enough good layers to quite reach the point we had set. Now our flocks of layers are quartered in pens of a hundred fowls each. We have six of these. Our demand for eggs of highest table quality has grown till we are getting twenty cents per dozen above the market price, and we have a boy to help with the work. All eggs are still labeled, and the demand has grown so that we now sell to the best hotel in a city of half a million people. Our choicest birds are sold for breeding purposes or else are retained in the breeding yards on the farm for our own use. The culls from all the flocks, as well as the majority of the cockerels, are fed on skimmed milk and cooked cornmeal and placed in the crates that take our choice broilers away from the farm. We tried dressing our own broilers at first, but this proved far too tedious, and we quit it. Figuring the difference in dollars and cents and pay for the time to dress the birds, we think we are making money to sell them alive.

While my land was none too good to grow garden vegetables and the like when we first took over the ten-acre farm, it is now doing much better, owing to the continuous fertilizing we are giving it with

the poultry manure. Thus in productive capacity the farm is gaining. We are constantly finding methods that save labor and give us a greater yield from our hens, and we expect a steady increase in poultry products. Had we taken upon ourselves to make ten acres pay a profit from the first, there is now no doubt in my mind but that we would have failed. Growing into a business like ours can be done successfully, but to jump into it at one lick, I might say, without the least experience, would be a serious handicap for any woman. She would not know what to do to get things on a paying basis. Begin in a small way and let the natural drift of events build up or tear down the little enterprise. I am sure any woman can do what I have done. There is not a great deal of heavy work to do on a small poultry farm. The main things are strict attention to the little details of the business. The whole work of getting a living and earning a nice income on a small farm is in getting the little things done, and to say they are endless is but stating it mildly.

In renewed health I am satisfied that I have put years on the end of my life. My previous office work was steadily debilitating me. I was none too strong when I first began the work, but today I am better in strength than I ever was and feel the red blood of life coursing through my body. I am independent. My home has been modernized with hot water heat and a bathroom, with a laundry in the basement. I keep a housemaid, so that I can myself attend to the office work and do the selecting and selling of our products. Those friends who first thought I was more or less unbalanced when I told them I was going to operate a ten-acre farm, now sit before my open wood fire and admire the results of my determination, and I am perfectly content in having found my work and done it well.

Why Orange Blossoms?

For many centuries the recognized thing for a bride has been a wreath of orange blossoms. The question is especially interesting when you note the fact that in many countries the orange blossom is entirely tabooed. The German bride wears myrtle; the girl of the Black Forest takes the flower of the hawthorn—when she can get it. The brides of Italy and the French provinces of Switzerland use white roses. Spanish brides go in for pinks, carnations and red roses. In Norway, Sweden and Servia the bridal crown is of silver; in Bavaria and Silesia, glass, pearls and gold wire are used; in the islands of Greece, vine leaves; in Bohemia, rosemary; and so on. The Roman bridal wreath was of verberna. Holly wreaths

were sent as tokens of congratulation, and wreaths of parsley and rue were given under the idea that they were the best preventives against the influence of evil spirits. Why, then, is it the custom for the bride to wear the orange blossom wreath? There is a widely spread notion that it was adopted as an emblem of fruitfulness, but there is doubt as to whether this notion is well founded. The practice of wearing the orange blossom has been derived from the Saracens, among whom the particular blossom was regarded as a symbol of a prosperous marriage, a circumstance which is partly to be accounted for by the fact that in the East the orange tree bears ripe fruit and blossoms at the same time.

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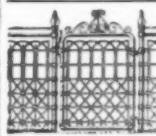
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A New Idea for Commencement

By Lulu Parker Crawford

AFTER having had charge of many commencement programs, all arranged in about the same old regular fashion, with perhaps a slight variation in decoration, I decided to have something entirely different from the usual grouping of boys and girls in stiff, straight rows on the platform, and so planned what we called a "garden commencement." Judging from its success and the many words of praise we heard it certainly was welcomed as something out of the ordinary.

The stage or platform was arranged as nearly like a rustic garden as we could make it. We borrowed a couple of "woody" scenes or backgrounds from the local theater, a few "grass rugs" from the photographers, a pretty rustic fence and gate, which was placed about three feet back from the footlights, and then the sides of the stage were banked artistically with palms and boughs and ferns, which the boys of the class gladly found for us. There were a number of rustic chairs, seats, and even a big swing, and the graduates were seated in these, and when it became time for the appearance of any one of them on the program, he quietly arose, stepped out the little rustic gate and delivered his oration, recitation or whatever his part of the exercises might be.

I cautioned the boys and girls to be careful about any movement while any member was speaking, as it might call attention away from the speaker, and yet because of their stillness the groups of boys and girls did not look stiff or out of place.

Great care had to be exercised in getting just the right easy, natural positions, or otherwise it would have resulted in posing. Everything had to be graceful and natural; otherwise the whole picture would have been spoiled. The audience seemed to appreciate the change and the girls and boys decided that it was far easier than it would have been in the regular way of seating the graduates.

I really had less work in arranging that stage and program than in the old way,

where there is always a certain "sameness," no matter how hard one tries to avoid it.

Another thing: we kept the whole affair a secret, only saying that we intended having a novel commencement, and one can imagine the "ohs" and "ahs" when the curtain was raised upon the pretty picture.

The following year I arranged a "Patriots' Commencement," which in its way was also pleasing.

The stage was decorated principally in red, white and blue. Guns, muskets and a few pieces of armor can also be nicely used. Those taking part in the program were seated in the front of the audience instead of upon the stage and went forward in turn. This is a very inexpensive commencement, as it does not require the purchase of any flowers, and the flags, banners and other decorations can easily be borrowed for the occasion. Patriotic music was used at this exercise and the audience was asked to "rise and join in the singing" of several songs. This seemed to please and rest the people, and the volume of music we had expressed that the idea was a good one.



The patriots' commencement



The garden commencement

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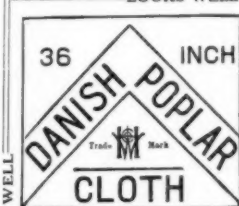
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How to Care for Lamps

The lamps should first be collected from every room and all put together on a large tray in the kitchen. Then a big wooden box is brought out, which contains greasy cloths, soft cloths, a pair of old gloves, wick rags, scissors, chamois leather and chimney cleaners. Opinions are divided as to whether a wick should be cut or rubbed down. I would recommend a combination of ways. Rub it down with a bit of rag (which should be burned and not put back in the box), and then any stray ends of cotton cut off with scissors. Great care should be taken to hold the burner well away from the lamp when the wick is rubbed down, otherwise the charred portions are apt to fall on to it.

Once a month the burners should be boiled. Remove the wicks, and then place the whole of the burner—first releasing its various portions from one another—in a saucepan of water with a little soda, and bring to a boil. Twenty to thirty minutes' boiling will make the burners as bright as ever they were, and should any black still adhere it can be removed with a hatpin, after which the burner is boiled up again. Of course, a saucepan must be kept specially for this, and it should be either plainly marked or kept away from other culinary utensils, as food cooked in it would be unpleasantly flavored. The burners must be thoroughly dried and, if possible, put in the sun for a few minutes. Meanwhile the wicks must have been seen to. If very dirty they should be washed out in clean suds, but usually a thorough drying in the sun or in a warm kitchen will put them in condition for burning properly. It is extremely important that they should be perfectly dry before being put back into the oil.

Daily cleansing of every lamp in use should be as much a part of the housewife's duties as making the beds.

Another precaution to take to prevent wicks from smoking is to boil them. Buy them in bunches, place in a porcelain kettle, cover with strong vinegar, bring the latter to a boil and set where the kettle will keep warm for three hours. Drain out the wicks, dry thoroughly and keep away from dust. Wicks thus soaked almost never smoke.

If chimneys are bought in quantity and boiled, they also may be prevented in a great measure from breaking. Lay some shavings in the bottom of a wash boiler, pack in the chimneys, throw a handful of salt over them and fill with cold water. Allow to come to a boil slowly, simmer for two hours, then take from the fire; cover thickly, so that they will be at least three hours in cooling. When cold, wash the chimneys in hot water, in which a little soda has been dissolved. Rinse in hot water, dry and store in a closet. Chimneys should also be washed in hot soda water.

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When answering advertisements please mention McCall's Magazine.



GRAVIES
test the ability of a cook.
To insure success use

LEA & PERRINS
SAUCE

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Soups, Fish, Steaks, Roasts,
Chops and many other
dishes are improved by its use.

Shun Substitutes.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, AGTS., N. Y.

SANITAS
THE WASHABLE
WALL COVERING

Old walls, leaky
walls, cracked walls,
are as good as replastered
when re-covered with SANI-
TAS. New walls can have no
better insurance against cracking and
leaking than is afforded by SANITAS.

SANITAS is waterproof, stainproof, fadeproof,
dust-and-dirt proof, never cracks,
never tears. There are hundreds
of beautiful patterns for all interiors
—a shade and an effect to harmonize
with any decorative scheme. Dull
finished designs for general inter-
iors — glazed tile designs
for bathrooms, kitchens,
pantries.

Wipe off the dirt

Ask your dealer or decorator to show you
SANITAS. Or write us your needs
fully. We will tell you how to
be satisfactorily supplied and
also send you free samples
and sketches.


Standard Oil Cloth
Company
322 Broadway
New York
City

AGENTS—\$1.33 Per Hour

Come make it, so can you. Swain says, "Best
thing I ever struck." Easy money maker. **High**
School boy sold 36 boxes in 2 days—profit
\$12.00. Agents get big repeat orders—build up
steady business. Everybody wears hosiery.
Guaranteed for 4 months against holes in heels and
toes. Send right back to us if not perfectly satisfac-
tory. **J. R. Valentine sold 600 pairs in 50 hours**
—you can do as well—yes—better. Worn goods
replaced free—no experience needed—we teach
you everything. Here's your one big chance—
don't lose it—write today. Free samples.

THOMAS MFG. CO., 2002 Wayne St., DAYTON, OHIO

Corns—Nothing like A-Corn
Salve to cure corns. Easy, quick,
safe, sure. And costs only 15 cents.
At your druggist's or by mail.
Giant Chemical Co., Philadelphia



Beautiful Eyes and How to Take Care of Them

(Continued from page 1103)

blocked up by inflamed conditions of the blood-vessels which line the membrane of the nose and prevent the eye waters finding their proper channels. Salt, by exerting a cooling influence, takes away the fever. The ferments in the congested vessels are attacked by the powerful chlorine and destroyed. The blood being rendered pure, nourishes the membranes aright, and so cure is brought about.

The tonic treatment braces the muscles and makes them fit to undertake more work without yielding as before to weariness.

In addition to the salt bath, people with weakened eyes ought to sleep in a perfectly dark room at night, so giving their optic nerves all the rest possible. Sleeping in light rooms often is the sole cause of weak eyes.

Of the many trifling ills which harass the woman who wishes to present an attractive appearance, puffiness under the eyes must be ranked as the most troublesome. It not only detracts from the beauty of the eyes, but is extremely uncomfortable, and every possible means should be tried to remove it as soon as any sign of it is noticed.

The cause, in the majority of cases, is due to one of two things—late hours or eye-strain. Eye-strain is generally caused by working or reading in a poor light, or in too great a glare, either being equally bad for the sight.

Against using the eyes in poor light but little need be said, for the danger is too well known; but not everyone is aware of the injury which may be caused by reading in a strong glare. This should be borne in mind, as the summer advances, by all who read or work in the open air. No one should read on the beach at the seaside or on the river while the sun is still strong, unless provided with an awning of some sort, or at least a sunshade, as the strain on the sight resulting from this sets up inflammation, which in its turn causes puffiness under the eyes.

To relieve the inflammation an eye wash consisting of ten grains of borax to an ounce of camphor water—not spirits of camphor—should be applied to the eyes twice a day. Procure an eye-cup from any chemist, fill with the eye wash, lower the head and fit the cup into the eye, then throw back the head and open and shut the eye several times, keeping the cup carefully held so it so that it may be thoroughly bathed with the fluid.

An outward application to the skin beneath the eyes will also assist in removing the puffiness. Mix together twenty grains of tannic acid with one ounce of pure glycerine, and paint the skin beneath the lower lid, using a fine camel's-hair brush. Accompany this treatment with a course of gentle massage to the skin around the eyes, and in a very short time all traces of the trouble will have disappeared.

To preserve the round shape of the eyeballs, occasionally rub them gently, and always toward the nose. As one grows older the eyeballs have a tendency to become flat. Gentle rubbing or massage helps to preserve their shape. If the lids are inflamed by cold or study, a little rose water is good for bathing them. Cold weak tea and warm milk are also good for occasional use. The milk should be diluted with water.

EAT JUNKET

A cool, delightful lunch in summer. Easily and quickly made. Enjoyed alike by young and old. Nothing is more refreshing after exercise, such as walking, golfing or tennis, than a delicious dish of **Junket or Junket Ice Cream** flavored to your taste.

At all dealers—or sample
free for your dealer's name.

10 Junket Tablets for 10 Desserts—10 cents

CHR. HANSEN'S LABORATORY
800 Hansen Avenue Little Falls, New York



LEARN MUSIC BY MAIL



By the wonderful Simplex copy-
righted system anyone of ordinary
intelligence can quickly learn to
play piano or organ

WITHOUT A TEACHER

You need not know the first
principles of music. By no other
method can you learn music so
quickly and thoroughly as by the
Simplex System. The study is
easy and fascinating. By our
system you can study during spare
time in your home and quickly
become a capable musician, play-
ing popular, sacred or classical
selections. Delighted students in
every state and territory. Some
of our students, after six or eight
lessons, begin playing piano or
organ in church or Sunday school.
Others write that after one lesson
they are able to play a waltz from
memory. If you wish to become
a skilled musician, write at once
for our free book. Address

Simplex School of Music
Conservatory 568 Kansas City, Mo.

THIS
FREE
BOOK
TELLS HOW

FRECKLES

Now is the time to get rid of these
ugly spots

The woman with tender skin dreads the sum-
mer sun because it is sure to cover her face with
ugly freckles. No matter how thick her veil, the
sun and wind will surely make her freckle.

Fortunately for her peace of mind, Kintho
makes it possible for even those most suscep-
tible to freckles to keep the skin clear and white.
No matter how stubborn a case of freckles you
have, Kintho will remove them. Get a two-ounce
package from your Drug or Department store.
If your dealer does not have it, send us his name
and one dollar and we will send a two-ounce
package postpaid.

KINTHO MFG. CO. (Inc.), 46 Chapin Block, Buffalo, N. Y.



FREE OIL

Generous sample "3-in-One" for your sewing machine, oils
perfectly; won't gum, collect dust, turn rancid; lasts long;
free from acid. Write 3 IN 1 OIL CO. 73 Bldg., N. Y.

Silk Embroidery \$1000.00 Prize Contest

Make your Needle earn money. Turn your spare moments into Gold. 164 Valuable Prizes, including large cash sums, handsome sets of books. All pieces entered must be embroidered with pure silk.

Full particulars about this big Prize Contest with complete list of Prizes, telling how to enter, and illustrations of the Special Embroidery Designs for this Contest, are published in the JULY Harper's Bazar (at all news stands), or a sheet giving conditions and rules of this Contest will be sent free on request, by

HARPER'S BAZAR
53 Franklin Square, New York City



HYGEIA NURSING BOTTLE

It is Clean

Only Bottle with a Breast

IT IS A LIFE SAVER
Germs of disease have no hiding place within it. All parts are accessible for thorough and rapid cleansing. The only bottle with a breast. Hence, at weaning time, no trouble.

The name **HYGEIA** is on both the glass cell and the breast-nipple. Others not genuine. Complete 8 oz. bottle, by mail, 98c.; 12 oz. bottle, 1.25. Buy from your druggist or address:

Dept. O. HYGEIA NURSING BOTTLE CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

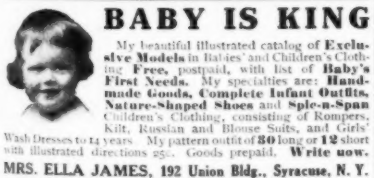


Bunions

INSTANTLY RELIEVED
and lasting comfort guaranteed by using **THE FISCHER UNION PROTECTOR**. It reduces swelling, stops friction and irritation and keeps the shoe in shape. Over 250,000 sufferers benefited.

FREE TRIAL We will send this sure **Bunion Relief** on 10 Days' Trial. Pay only if it fails. Send size of shoes and if for right or left foot.


THE FISCHER MFG. CO., 836 34 St., Milwaukee, Wis.



BABY IS KING

My beautiful illustrated catalog of Exclusive Models in Babies' and Children's Clothing. Free, postpaid, with list of Baby's First Needs. My specialties are: Hand-made Goods, Complete Infant Outfits, Nature-Shaped Shoes and Spleen-Span Children's Clothing, consisting of: Rompers, Kilt, Russian and House Suits, and Girls' Wash Dresses to 14 years. My pattern outfit of 80 long or 12 short with illustrated directions 25c. Goods prepaid. Write now.

MRS. ELLA JAMES, 192 Union Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.



THE "BEST" LIGHT

Makes and burns its own gas. Costs 2c. per week. Gives 500 candle power light and casts no shadow. No dirt, grease, nor odor. Unequaled for Homes, Stores, Hotels, Churches, Public Halls, etc. Over 200 styles. Every lamp warranted. Agents wanted. Write for catalog.

THE BEST LIGHT CO.
279 E. 5th St., Canton, O.

A soft linen cloth, which is employed for no other purpose, is better to use when bathing the eyes than a sponge. The eyes should never be used when they are tired or weak from illness, nor should they be exposed to a strong light at any time. This cannot be too strongly insisted upon. The light should always fall on the work or book from over the left shoulder. Complexion creams are bad for the eyes, so be careful when using them.

Dogs for Defense

A very interesting congress has just taken place in Brussels in connection with the competitions for dogs trained for the defense of their masters and their property and for police dogs.

The program under discussion was divided into two sections, that for dogs privately trained for the defense of their master and his property, and that for police dogs. In the former section dogs of all kinds are used and the matter of training is individual and according to the owner's personal idea. Belgium has an unenviable notoriety in the matter of crime (probably due to its lax punishments), and a solitary pedestrian in a lonely, unfrequented neighborhood has often a poor chance even in daylight unless armed.

At night even the outskirts of the towns and villages are unsafe, and this is why so many men whose occupations oblige them to face the risk of attack train their dogs to defend them. This idea has enormously developed of late years in Belgium, and competitive trials are now numerous, which with their good prizes and the high sums for which trained dogs are often sold, greatly encourage the breeding of suitable dogs.

Many men in Brussels keep a dog solely as a defense for going to and from work, and on any large vacant space of ground one is sure to find some man training his dog with this purpose in view.

The dogs used solely for defense and police dogs, of whom is required a more subtle intelligence, must for their own safety learn certain lessons in common. For instance, they must refuse to accept food from anyone, although their master may not be present to restrain them.

Another item settled on the program was the height of the jumps required of the dogs. Both defense and police dogs must be able to jump a fence boarding at least seven feet high, with a maximum ordinarily of eight feet, though some dogs can jump nearly ten feet. With a ditch of over seven feet to take first, the hedge must be at least three feet high, and the animals, which jump at the word of command, must come back over the obstacle the instant they are called.

The dog's capability of guarding his master's property is always tested by means of an individual dressed like a tramp, the point to be aimed at being that the dog will only attack him when he actually touches the property.

YOUR OWN SUBSCRIPTION FREE.

Any woman who sends us the yearly subscriptions of two of her friends at 50 cents each may have her own subscription for McCall's Magazine free for one year. No other premium will be allowed but each subscriber is entitled to a free McCall Pattern.

\$1⁰⁰ a Week

For the Splendid

MEISTER PIANO

Price **\$175**
Guaranteed for 10 Years



30 Days Free Trial
in Your Own Home

No Cash Payments Down.
No Interest. No Extras.

We Pay the Freight

This Parlor Grand Meister is remarkable for its full rich tone and the beautiful style of its case which is of genuine mahogany, double veneered throughout. Modern improved construction and finest of materials used. Try it a month without a penny of cost and get your own ideas of its mellow tone and artistic appearance.

If it isn't the best piano you ever saw or heard at the price, we will send for it and pay the return freight.

Send for the Meister Piano Catalog which contains colored illustrations and details of construction. Send today.

Rothschild & Company
240-C State Street, Chicago, Ill.



Stork Sheeting
TRADE WATER-PROOF MARK

Will not draw, sweat or irritate the most delicate skin. Absolutely waterproof but contains no rubber. White, dainty and pliable. Will not harden or crack. Easily cleaned. Per yard: 36 in. wide, \$1.00; 24 in. wide, \$1.50.

CUTION: Our registered trade mark "STORK SHEETING" is on every yard of the selvage for your protection. If your dealer does not carry STORK goods, we will send postpaid on receipt of price.

FREE: For dealer's name, a Baby Sponge Bag made of Stork Sheeting. Also booklet.

THE STORK CO., Dept. 6-M, Boston, Mass.
Makers of Stork Pants, Stork Absorbent Diapers, etc.

When answering advertisements kindly mention McCall's Magazine.



STILLMAN'S FRECKLE CREAM

Removes Freckles & All Facial Blemishes

Freckles are not hard to remove, they are but little sacks of pigment or color wrongfully deposited in just a few of the skin cells.

Stillman's Freckle Cream is a scientific preparation, made to dissolve the pigment and pass it off through the blood. No unpleasant after effect can possibly occur. This Cream renders the face delightfully healthy and beautiful. Ladies who freckle have a very thin, delicate skin, but when the freckles are removed their complexion outshines all others.

We have received thousands of letters from ladies famous in social and professional circles proving this Cream to be all we claim for it.

Write for full particulars and free booklet.

STILLMAN CREAM COMPANY, Dept. 4, AURORA, ILL.



THE agile suppleness and grace of an unencumbered body belong to the woman who wears

The Wilson Hose Supporter

The jerk, pull and snap of supporters which depend on elastic to accommodate movement, is eliminated by the "compensating loop" which keeps an even, gentle tension on both stockings at all times and keeps them smooth and snug.

Wilson Supporters are the best ever invented for women, misses and children. They save underclothes as well as hosiery. Worn like any others.

Women's and misses' in hile web, 25c.; silk finish, 50c.; colors: white, black, pink or blue. Children's style "stay on all day" for girls or boys, 3 years to 12 years, white or black web, 25c.

If not at your dealer's, mailed postpaid on receipt of price. Try them a week. If not pleased, purchase price and postage back.

A. M. WILSON COMPANY, Main and Second Streets, CHEROKEE, IOWA

NEWEST EMBROIDERY

A Dutch Collar or a beautiful set of 24 Initials for stamping with large illustrated catalog of EMBROIDERY DESIGNS

Sent for 10 Cents. Clean, beautiful impressions instantly on any material. No messy inks or powders. Hundreds of new patterns for neckwear, waists, lingerie, table-linen, etc. Address Dept. F. Specify initials. KAUMAGRAPHS CO., 114 W. 32d St. N.Y.

20 Beautiful Post Cards 10c

No Two Alike—Latest Designs

Lovely assortment of 20 Artistic Birthday, Friendship, Good Luck, Roses and Flowers in exquisite colors, all for only 10 cents, if you answer this ad immediately. J. H. Seymour, 200 W. Eighth St., Topeka, Kansas

Neckwear for the Summer Girl

(Continued from page 1080)

The neck is finished with a lace edging, in place of the older fashioned cambric band.

New military collars of lace or linen are finished at the top with a ruche or frill of varying depths. A handsome collar and cuff set in white mull, with shaped turn-overs embroidered with black, had a one and one-half-inch frill at the top.

A dainty novelty has appeared in the form of an inch-wide band of black velvet ribbon, topped with a one-inch ruche of black mull. It may be worn alone or over a high lace collar.

But perhaps the smartest sort of neck riggings a young girl can wear with a tailored waist are stocks or collars finished with bow ties, four-in-hands, ascots, or what is called the "once over."

French women are favoring white cravats with plain shirt waists and pretty tied bows of white and dotted white corded silk are being shown in New York shops. Windsor ties in beautiful colors are also shown. They are worn tied in bows or in four-in-hand style.

The four-in-hand tie made of the satin square in bandanna design and coloring has made its reappearance. The vogue of these ties is due to the popularity of the embroidered, starched turnover collars. Then there are narrow four-in-hands of plain silk and satin, and many in white madras or linen.

The very newest idea in the bow tie is one of velvet ribbon with the loops and ends both the same size.

Long bows of colored velvet or Persian silk ribbon are also very popular for wear with Dutch, military and starched collars; in fact, they are also worn pinned to the front of the collars that are part of the waist.

Collar and cuff coat sets are shown in soft, pliable Persian satin. Windsor ties in exquisite Persian colorings are the latest style note. A Dutch frill collar and small jabot is shown in pleated Persian silk or ribbon, with a plain edge of pale-blue or pink satin.

Small butterfly bows with under wings or loops of pale-colored mousseline have upper wings of Persian net or chiffon. Ruchings have bias bands of mousseline and Persian chiffon or satin.

The neckwear which is used to illustrate this article is shown by courtesy of John Forsythe, New York.

Buds and Flowers

Usefulness is the rent we are asked to pay for room on earth. Some of us are heavily in debt.

In all our works we should be courageous and noble, as it is our own heart and deeds, and not other men's opinion of us, which form our true honor.

God's pity is not a some sweet cordial poured in dainty drops from some golden phial; it is wide as the whole scope of heaven; it is abundant as all the air.

Look not mournfully into the past—it comes not back again; wisely improve the present—it is thine; go forth to meet the shadowy future without fear, and with a manly heart.

There is no such thing as finding true happiness by searching for it directly. It must come, if it comes at all, indirectly; or by the service, the love, and the happiness we give to others.

MODENE

HAIR ON
FACE
NECK
AND
ARMS

INSTANTLY
REMOVED
WITHOUT
INJURY TO
THE MOST
DELICATE SKIN



IN COMPOUNDING, an incomplete mixture was accidentally spilled on the back of the hand, and on washing afterward it was discovered that the hair was completely removed. We named the new discovery MODENE. It is absolutely harmless, but works sure results. Apply for a few minutes and the hair disappears as if by magic. It Cannot Fall. If the growth be light, one application will remove it; the heavy growth, such as the beard or growth on moles, may require two or three applications, and without slightest injury or unpleasant feeling when applied over and over again.

Modene supersedes electrolysis. Used by people of refinement, and recommended by all who have tested its merits.

Modene sent by mail in safety mailing cases (carefully sealed) on receipt of \$1.00 per bottle. Send money by letter with your full address written plainly. Postage stamps taken.

LOCAL AND GENERAL AGENTS WANTED
MODENE MANUFACTURING CO.
Dept. 89, Cincinnati, Ohio

Every Bottle Guaranteed
We Offer \$1,000 for failure or the Slightest Injury

I Was Deaf 25 Years



C. P. WAY
Inventor

Now I Hear Whispers

with my artificial Ear Drums in my ears. I never feel them—they are so perfectly comfortable, and no one sees them. I will tell you the true story of how I got Deaf—and how I Made Myself Hear. Address your letter to me personally at 13 Adelaide St. This is important, as letters sent to other addresses often do not reach me. I stand back of every claim made for \$1.00.

Medicated Ear Drum

Est. July 15, 1898

CEO. P. WAY, 13 Adelaide Street, DETROIT, MICH.

BABY CLOTHES PATTERNS

INCLUDING A BABY RECORD FREE

and my new outfit containing 30 patterns and directions for long or 10 for short clothes, showing necessary material, mailed in plain envelope, 5c. prepaid, mail or express. Free copies of *Hints to Expectant Mothers*, *True Motherhood* and a *Baby Record* together with my large 68-page illustrated catalogue and coupon valued at 25c. in goods free. My 22-piece infant's outfit \$3.25.

MRS. C. T. ATSMAN, NEWARK, N. J.

CLOTH FROM THE MILL TO YOU

Reliable Fabrics from a Reliable Mill, saving you all intermediate profits. Style, Service and Satisfaction in every yard of Ridgewood Cloths. Woolen and Worsted Skirtings, Suitings, Trouserings, Raincoats, Etc. Thousands of satisfied customers. Samples free. State color preferred and garment planned.

RIDGEWOOD MILLS, 641 Main St., Holyoke, Mass.



MAKE YOUR FIGURE PERFECT

Let me send you AUTO MASSEUR on a 40 Day Free Trial (both sexes). So confident am I that simply wearing it will permanently remove all superfluous flesh that I mail it free, without deposit. When you see your shapeless self, immediately returning I know you will buy it. Try it at my expense. Write to-day.

PROF. BURNS Dept. 30, No. 1300 Broadway, New York

BOYS' BOOK OF PREMIUMS FREE

Shows how any boy can get a Baseball, Catcher's Mitt, Mask, etc. Don't delay. Send for the free catalogue today.

THE McCALL CO., Junior Dept., New York

List of Fine Premiums for Getting Subscriptions for McCall's Magazine

How To Earn Any McCall Premiums on this Page and Next Two Pages? Simply show a copy of McCall's Magazine to your friends and explain that a year's subscription, with any McCall Pattern free, costs **only 50 cents**. This is such a bargain that you can quickly get the subscriptions required for any premium.

How To Send Your Orders? Send 50 cents for every yearly subscription and \$1.00 for every two-year subscription. Be sure to write plainly your own name and address as well as the full name and address of each subscriber. In remitting send money order for amounts of \$1.00 or over—one and two cent stamps for smaller amounts. If you send coins or bills have your letter registered.

Your Own Subscription, new or renewal, counts toward any premium. If you cannot get all the subscriptions required for any premium, send 20 cents instead of every subscription you are short. A two-year subscription at \$1.00 counts the same as two yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each.

Liberal Cash Prizes are given entirely in addition to the premiums. You are sure to be interested in our latest Extraordinary Cash Prize Offers. Send for new Cash Prize Announcement at once. Also send for large 20-page Premium Catalogue. Shows many premiums besides those in this magazine. Remember every McCall Premium is guaranteed to be entirely satisfactory.

Address All Orders to THE McCALL CO., 236 to 246 West 37th St., New York City

Ladies' or Misses' Signet Ring For only 3 yearly subscriptions



Premium 378

Premium 378—This pretty ring is warranted 14-karat gold-filled and is highly polished, neat and most fashionable. We will engrave this ring with *any one* letter, and send it prepaid for only 3 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each. Give size.

Ladies' or Misses' Ring For only 2 yearly subscriptions



Premium 21

Premium 21—This 14-karat gold-filled ring is extremely popular. Has Belcher setting, set with ruby, turquoise, pearl, emerald or imitation diamond. Sent prepaid for 2 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each or 1 two-year subscription.

Ladies' or Misses' 5-Stone Ring For only 2 yearly subscriptions



Premium 175

Premium 175—This beautiful ring is 14-karat gold-filled, with 3 rubies, 3 opals, 3 turquoises or 3 emeralds—on either side of which is a neat French pearl. Sent prepaid on receipt of 2 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each.

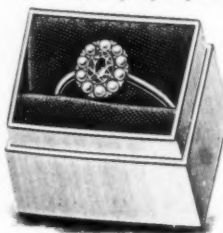
10-Stone Cluster Ring For only 2 yearly subscriptions



Premium 14

Premium 14—This beautiful 14-karat gold-filled ring was formerly offered for 3 subscriptions. A very handsome ring. Your choice of ruby, turquoise, emerald or opal in center. While they last one will be sent you prepaid for only 2 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each. Give size.

Handsome Pearl Cluster Ring For only 2 yearly subscriptions



Premium 13

Premium 13—This pretty ring was formerly offered for 3 subscriptions. You may have your choice of turquoise, emerald, amethyst or ruby center stone, surrounded by beautiful cluster of pearls. This exceptionally dainty 14 karat gold-filled ring now sent prepaid for only 2 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each. Give size.



Premium 16A



Premium 16B

Premiums 16A-16B—These are both very neat and fashionable rings. Just the thing if you do not care for a setting. Both are 14-karat gold-filled and are guaranteed to wear well. Either 16A or 16B ring sent prepaid for only 2 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each. Give size.

Pretty 3-Stone Baby Ring For only 2 yearly subscriptions



Premium 20

Premium 30—This dainty 14-karat gold-filled ring has a ruby, turquoise and pearl. Very neat. Sent prepaid for only 2 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each.

HOW TO ORDER A RING



To get correct ring size, measure from star at top of "Ring Measure" with a piece of stiff paper that fits the finger and goes over knuckle. The number that the paper reaches to is your size. Send number only, don't send slip of paper. Be sure to give correct size. We cannot exchange rings for other sizes when wrong size is given by club-raiser, unless 10 cents is sent us when the ring is returned. 9 is our largest size in any ladies' ring.

Ladies' Massive Marquise Ring For only 4 yearly subscriptions

Premium 538—This handsome ring was formerly offered for 7 subscriptions. Consists of 21 stones, including 16 good quality brilliants. Guaranteed 14-karat gold-filled. Price \$2.00. Special Offer—One of these beautiful rings sent prepaid for only 4 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each. Give size.



Premium 538

Ladies' Handsome Cluster Ring For only 4 yearly subscriptions

Premium 539—One of the prettiest rings we have ever offered. Center stone is good quality of brilliant surrounding which are 11 small neat turquoises. The outside circle consists of 10 half French pearls, the whole forming a striking and exceptionally handsome combination. Price \$1.75. Formerly offered for 6 subscriptions. While our stock lasts you can have one prepaid for only 4 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each. Give size.



Premium 539

Your Own Subscription (New or Renewal) Will Count Toward any Premium

50 Magnificent New York City Post Cards for only 2 Subscriptions



These illustrations show only 6 of the 50 different Cards

Premium 747—Without question New York City is the most wonderful city in the world. Its many marvelous Skyscrapers, Parks, Bridges, etc., make it of interest to all. Realizing that every American is naturally proud of New York, we have made arrangements whereby we are able to offer 50 entirely new, all different Post Cards showing some of the most interesting and picturesque views of the great metropolis. A short description on each card adds to their value. If you tried to buy these richly colored Post Cards you would be lucky to get the collection for \$1.00, but we give you the entire set, absolutely without charge, for sending only 2 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each, or one two-year subscription at \$1.00. Don't miss this bargain.

50 Handsomely Colored Post Cards—Leading Views of the United States

Sent prepaid for only 2 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each.

Premium 746—These cards are also exquisitely printed in many colors and will prove instructive and entertaining to every man and woman, every boy and girl. Each card has a paragraph of explanation. We heartily recommend this premium. The set of 50 exquisite all different United States View Post Cards sent prepaid for only 2 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each, or one two-year subscription at \$1.00.

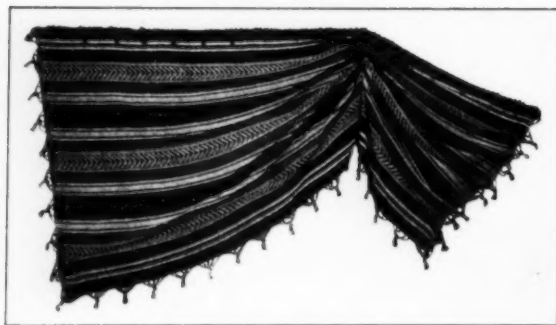
50 Beautiful Colored Post Cards—Showing a Tour of Europe

Sent prepaid for only 2 yearly subscriptions for McCall's Magazine at 50 cents each.

Premium 748—Thousands of people make a trip to Europe each year. If you have not the time nor the money to take this enjoyable trip do not miss this opportunity to get a complete collection of 50 of the finest views in Europe. Each card has a paragraph of explanation. These European Post Cards are handsomely finished in many colors and will be a source of delight to you and your friends. The entire collection sent prepaid for only 2 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each, or one yearly subscription at 50 cents and 20 cents extra.

Luxurious Heavy Oriental Couch Cover

For only 6 yearly subscriptions



Premium 757

Premium 757—The illustration does not do justice to this exquisite piece of tapestry as it does not show the various rich color effects; red and green predominate. It is heavily woven and has excellent wearing qualities. Over 8 feet long, over 4 feet wide. This handsome Couch Cover will prove satisfactory in every way to the most particular housewife. Price, \$2.25, or sent express collect for only 6 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each. Express prepaid for 3 extra subscriptions. If you don't find this premium nicer than you expected send it back at our expense and ask for another premium.

Splendid Set of Enameled Ware

For only 8 yearly subscriptions



Premium 758

Premium 758—Every housekeeper will appreciate this practical present. Each piece is finished in a beautiful agate effect with hard, vitreous, uniform surface. This valuable set comprises the most necessary kitchen utensils: 1 Teakettle, 1 three-quart Deep Pan, 1 Square Pan, 1 Coffee Pot, 1 Rice Boiler, 1 Berlin Saucepan, 1 four quart Preserving Kettle. This set would cost you \$3.00 at your dealer's. We send it express or freight collect for only 8 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each. Charges repaid for 4 extra subscriptions.

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Please Any
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Ladies, Don't Miss
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Premium 754—We expect this to be our most popular summer premium. This is a full 22-inch, silk-finished Soiesette Parasol with satin stripes, as shown in the illustration. As it will be very fashionable this summer to have a parasol to match your dress, do not miss this fine opportunity. You may have your choice of Hunter Green, Old Rose, Copenhagen, Tan or White. Parasol has white enameled paragon frames with silver tips; 8 ribs; very latest Directoire handle, 17 inches long, in light-colored mission wood (various shapes). Tassel on handle. This pretty parasol sent prepaid for only 8 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each, or for 5 subscriptions and 50 cents added money.

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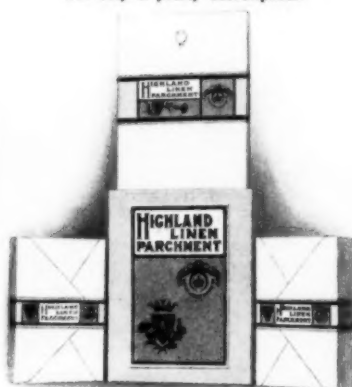


Premium 741

Being jointed, it can be placed in any position. Sent express collect for only 6 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each.

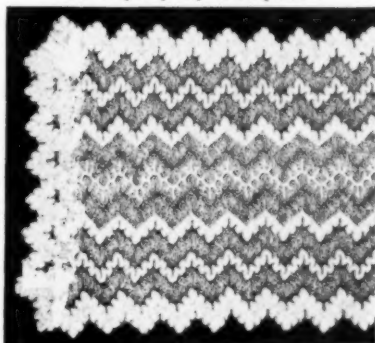
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Premium 759—The illustration shows only one end of this scarf in order to give you an idea of the beauty of the extremely artistic design. This handsome scarf is 14 inches wide and 87 inches long. Very fashionable and convenient for many occasions, both summer and winter. Especially suitable for summer evenings. Drapes gracefully over the shoulders. Price \$1.00. We will send you one of these scarfs prepaid for only 3 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each. Big value.

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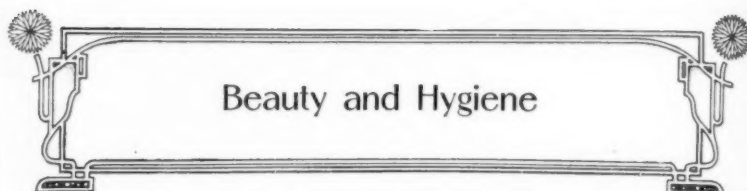
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Beauty and Hygiene

Questions on subjects dealt with in this column have increased to such an extent that it is impossible always to give each correspondent a personal answer in the magazine. But if the readers of McCall's will note the contents for each month they will find that many of the questions they have asked are answered in some one of the articles published. To economize space, that all our many correspondents may receive attention within a reasonable time, this method is found best.

All letters should contain the writer's real name and address and should be addressed to the Editor of "Beauty and Hygiene," McCall's Magazine, 236 to 246 West 37th Street, New York City.

MARGUERITE S.—Yes, you are quite right; buttermilk is very beneficial to the health. In fact, it is an excellent tonic. Buttermilk is a very hearty food. Two glasses a day is enough for anyone. This should be drunk with meals, or else should not be taken within two hours of a meal. Time should be given for it to thoroughly digest before anything else is taken into the stomach. It takes buttermilk considerably over an hour to digest, and to drink another glass before the first one is digested is only to stir up difficulty with the digestive organs. Really, the best way to drink buttermilk is with the meals, though it may be drunk between meals as a sort of easily digested lunch.

BROWN EYES.—Unfortunately wrinkles cannot be quickly removed. It is slow work and takes patience and, above all, perseverance. The wrinkle between the eyes comes from frowning. Try to overcome the habit. After washing the face at night massage across the wrinkle with a circular motion with good cold cream, then dash cold water on the skin and wipe dry. Take your two fingers and press the skin of the forehead perfectly smooth and while it is held in this position put on carefully a small piece of court plaster to keep the skin smooth all night. In the morning pull off with a quick jerk and bathe the place with alcohol.

RUBY M.—To reduce the size of the waist and abdomen try the following exercises:

Bend the body forward from the hips and, with knees unbent, try to touch the floor four or five times. Do not strain.

For the hips try this: 1. Stand erect, both feet together, then raise right leg straight up, without bending the knee, till the foot is on a level with the hip; this will be difficult for a stout person and very often she can only approximate that height with her foot, but it is the effort that counts in reducing. Repeat till tired, the oftener the better; then raise the left leg in the same way. 2. Hands on hips, "squat" down, bending at the knees and ankles only, body above the hips erect. Rise and repeat this till tired. If it is difficult to keep one's balance, the hands may be extended straight out in front, palms down, while bending and rising; this will prevent falling.

Practice these exercises night and morning for twenty minutes or at any other

time during the day. With faithful work there ought to be results in a month.

PERPLEXED.—If your face looks greasy wipe it over once or twice a day with alcohol diluted one-half with water.

KATHERINE.—At your age, it will be easy to remove the lines around the mouth and at the corners of the eyes by facial massage. The movement is accomplished very gently with the tip of the second or first finger. The motion must always be from the inner corner of the flesh under the eye outward, with a gentle circular curve toward the temple. This is a very effective and restful movement. Massaging about the eye is the most delicate kind of work, or the ball will be injured. Another thing to be careful of is not to rub the skin down by the cheek, or the flesh there will soon sag. The first position consists in placing the forefinger of one hand at the outer corner of the eye, putting the second finger below it to prevent the skin from pulling. Then, with the forefinger of the other hand, take a little of the massage cream and with the softest possible touch wipe the lines from the outer corner of the eye toward the nose, not rubbing hard enough to cause the flesh to roll. These little lines are on the upper skin, so that a gentle touch affects them. As the lines work toward the outer part of the eye, rubbing toward the inner will go against and so smooth them away. This should be done for several minutes at least, morning and night. Crows' feet that are apt to accompany these lines should be treated by putting the first and second fingers at the outer corner of the eye and then separating them. This presses up and down at the same time, and is the correct motion for wiping away these lines. Cream must be used during the operation. Massage for the lines about the mouth must be done gently with the tips of the first and second fingers, and in an upward direction.

The Girl Who Makes Friends

The girl who makes friends wherever she goes is delightful. She comes into a room like a sea breeze, fresh, laughing, nodding right and left with happy impartiality. She is ready for anything, and never throws cold water on your plans. She generally sees the funny side of things, and she has such a whole-hearted way of describing them that you feel as if you had seen them yourself. She does not retail gossip, though, and she does not know how to be spiteful, or sarcastic, or bitter, and she never exaggerates to produce an impression. She knows how to be clever and funny without being unkind, or untruthful, or coarse. She likes everybody, not considering it is her duty to suspect anyone of evil until he or she has been proved good. She prefers to consider the world good and honest until it proves itself otherwise. She always gets along, for she has friends everywhere. Her heart is big enough to contain everybody and she never forgets her friends or is forgotten by them.

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Just Scrambled Eggs

Everyone knows and respects the ordinary and rather commonplace dish of scrambled eggs as a useful adjunct to breakfast, but beyond the plain variety the mind of the average cook never seems to soar. Indeed, when informed there are other ways of varying the well-known dish, she is apt to cast grave doubts on the advisability of tasting any "foreign" concoction. Nevertheless, if she can be persuaded to abandon her suspicious attitude, the following methods of transforming an old friend may perhaps be found useful:

In Italy a very favorite addition to the mixture consists of chopped tomato, cut in wedge-shaped pieces, and dropped into the saucepan a moment or two before it is removed from the fire. Two or three tomatoes (according to size) are quite sufficient for a large dish of scrambled eggs, otherwise the tomato flavor will overpower the rest of the dish; and on no account must the fruit be added to the other ingredients until the very end or the sweetness will be entirely lost. By being only slightly cooked, the tomato retains in some measure its sugary nature, while at the same time acquiring a small portion of that curious acidity which cooking always brings out. The moment when the scrambled eggs begin to thicken in real earnest is the right time to drop in the plateful of chopped tomato, as this gives it just space in which to become thoroughly at home in its new surroundings. Of course, when tomato is used, no milk is required; the juice of the fruit supplies the requisite moisture.

But in lieu of tomato—and everyone is not fond of the flavor—there are other trifling additions which go far toward altering the character of the dish. Scrambled eggs and kidney are excellent, the kidney being either minced fine or cut into small wedges. Where the kidney is minced it must only be added at the last possible second. This is to prevent the tiny pieces being overcooked, and therefore indigestible; but the larger pieces must be added a moment or two sooner, in order to be cooked in the hot mixture. Sheep's kidneys, cut into quarters, make nice pieces for this dish, or if this is thought too large, they can be divided into eight. A little milk or strong broth is desirable with this mixture, but, naturally, only a very little quantity of either is necessary—just enough to keep the mixture moist and prevent its getting too solid.

Mushroom has also been suggested as a satisfactory ingredient, and might be worth trying. For a more solid dish, the addition of minced chicken is first-rate, and is, moreover, a useful way of turning to account the extremely small scraps sometimes left on the bird before it goes into the stock-pot. There may not be sufficient to make the ordinary chicken hash, but there is sure to be enough to add to the scrambled eggs, thereby increasing the sustaining qualities of that dish. Tiny scraps of game may also be used for this purpose, but duck is too pungent, and only spoils the mixture.

Mrs. Wayback—And are the city people as smart as they say, Ezra?

Mr. Wayback (lately returned from the city)—Well I should say not. Talk about ignorance. They've even got to have signs in their subways telling them which way is up and which is down.—Brooklyn Life.

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT VINEGAR?

Vinegar is an article of almost universal consumption; yet few know very much about it, nearly everybody being more or less afraid of chemical imitation.

There is made, however, plenty of good, pure and healthful vinegar—as good and even better than ever came from the farms of our forefathers—and it is easily possible for discriminating people to buy vinegar that is perfectly wholesome and of superior flavor.

There are several types of vinegar, all equally wholesome. Choice should depend upon the taste of the user or the particular purpose of its use; whether for salads or for pickling or cooking. To enable the housewife to get *safe* vinegar of highest quality and use it to the best advantage, we will publish in this space a series of articles on the making and use of Pure Vinegar.

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